The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,998.—New Series.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1868.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
including postage	,, 72	0
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First insertion .... 7 As. per line.
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In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee and the announcement must be authenticated.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

NEWELL—August 13th, at Mazagon, the wife of W. Newell, Esq., P. & O. Co., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

REID—LAING—August 12th, at Malligaum, Captain Alexander Thomson Reid, Brigade Major, Malligaum, elder son of Major General A T Reid, C. B., of the Bombay Army, to Charlotte Fanny, the younger daughter of the Rev. Charles Laing, A.M., Chaplain of Malligaum.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
,, Carwar	16	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Cochin	19	,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Coconada	19
,, Colombo	20	,, Madras	23
,, Galle		,, Pondicherry	
,, Negapatam	24	,, Negapatam	24
,, Pondicherry		,, Galle	
,, Madras	27	,, Colombo	27
,, Coconada	29	,, Tuticorin	28
,, Vizagapatam	30	,, Cochin	29
,, Bimlipatam	30	,, Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	,, Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. J. Ross, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th August, at noon, calling at Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut weather permitting.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Aug.		Down.	Aug.	Sept.
Leave Bombay	10 & 24		Leave Bussorah	29	12
,, Kurrachee	14	28	,, Fao	29	12
,, Guadur	15	29		Sept.	
		Sept.	,, Bushire	1	15
,, Muscat	18	1	,, Linga	3	17
,, B. Abbas	20	3	,, B. Abbas	5	19
,, Linga	21	4	,, Muscat	7	21
,, Bushire	24	7	,, Guadur	9	23
,, Fao	25	8	,, Kurrachee	12	26
Arrive Bussorah	26	9	Arrive Bombay	15	29

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lane, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 24th August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 17th August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE full powered Steamship "WEST INDIAN," 2,000 Tons Burthen, 500 Horse Power, Captain J. E. Miller, will be despatched for the above Ports. Has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to

LAWRENCE & Co.

STEAM FOR ENGLAND via THE CAPE.

THE First Class and full-powered Steam-ship "THE QUEEN," Frederick Grogan, Commander, 3517 Tons, 600 Horse Power, will be despatched on or about the 10th SEPTEMBER for LIVERPOOL, calling at the Cape to land and receive Passengers.

This magnificent Ship offers a most desirable opportunity for Families about to proceed to England on account of her superior Cabin accommodation and great speed, having accomplished the passage out from Liverpool to Bombay in the short space of fifty-two days.

She carries an experienced Surgeon, and has splendid accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. A Stewardess is also carried.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 composite built Clipper Ship "DILAWUR," 1,306 tons Register, James H. Baillie, Commander. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 30th July 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "ELIZABETH," Captain Buffet, from Bordeaux, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods, as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Buffet will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be first sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Buffet, Barque "Elizabeth."

Bombay, 6th August, 1868.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA, The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co.:—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

BYCULLA HOTEL, SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay; and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favourable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez.—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s. 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th August.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCE.—TO LET, from the 1st June next, the FIRST FLOOR, 24 Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. H. CLASON & Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply either personally or by letter to Mr. W. COLCLOUGH, General Manager Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY (CALCUTTA), LIMITED.—In accordance with the Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors, held this day, at the Registered Office of the Company, NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD CALL of RUPEES FIFTY per SHARE is payable at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Calcutta, on or before 15th proximo.

SCHOENE KILBURN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Calcutta, 8th July, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—The undernoted SHARES in this Company having been FORFEITED by order of the DIRECTORS, in terms of Clause 18 of the Articles of Association, the PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED against purchasing these Shares except upon production of SHARE CERTIFICATES bearing notification of the same having been re-issued.

SCHOENE, KILBURN, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Nos. 65/75, 80/81, 190/192, 224/225, 457/459, 460/462, 463/464, 477/478, 483/484, 485/487, 488/489, 492/496, 497/498, 505/504, 514/515, 516/517, 523/525, 549/550, 551/552, 573/574, 575/576, 721/723, 724/725, 944/953, 1012.

Calcutta, 11th June, 1868.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES' and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately:—

2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.
1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.
1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.
1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.
1 4 P. do. do., by Shuttleworth & Co.
2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.
2 Circular Saw Benches.
150 Wooden Waggons.
76 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.
122 Do. Lorry do do.
240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.
14 Unerected do. do.
20 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.
Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators,
JAMES RANKEN, }
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 1 o'clock P. M of SATURDAY, the 29th instant, for the supply of PROVISIONS, MARINE STORES, &c., to the Departments of the Harbour and Pilotage Board.

Tenders to be superscribed "TENDERS FOR PROVISIONS, &c.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent in cash on the quantity tendered. A further deposit of 20 per cent will be required on the tender being accepted.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will be required to be delivered at the Light Houses, Signal Stations, Master Attendant's Office, or as directed.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will have to be supplied in instalments as required by the indenting officers.

Estimated Schedule of articles and quantities can be seen on application at the Office of the undersigned. But the Board will take only such quantities as they may require.

Forms of tenders and other information can be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

By order,
HENRY MORLAND,
Lieut., late I. N., Secretary.

Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 10th August 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 425 of 1867.

Soonabaee, Widow of Nusserwanjee Nanabhoy .... } *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

Sorabjee Eduljee Moocadum.................... *Defendant.*

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 16th day of April 1867, the following Property will be sold in one Lot by PUBLIC AUCTION before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August 1868, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon—all the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed SOONABAEE and SORABJEE EDULJEE MOOCADUM, or either of them, in all that piece or parcel of LAND, with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house thereon standing, with the appurtenances, situate within the Fort walls of Bombay, on the north side of Cowasjee Subadar Lane (otherwise known as Nassakhana Street), containing by admeasurement 83 square yards, be the same a little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 334, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 6, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by a wady belonging to Manockjee Sett, on or towards the south by Cowasjee Subedar Lane, on or towards the east by the house of Bhicaaijee, widow of Ardaseer Jeejeebhoy, deceased, and on or towards the west by the house now or formerly belonging to Limjee Parsee, which message and premises now advertised for sale are and have for many years been in the occupation of the abovenamed Sorabjee Eduljee Moocadum. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the Commissioner of the High Court, and at No. 45, Apollo Street, the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE & GREEN, Solicitors for the said Plaintiffs.—Dated this 15th day of July 1868.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

THOMSON AND COMPANY, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON & Co.,
22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constitutients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	tc 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	,, 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	,, 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	,, 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro Merino Socks		,, 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	,, 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	,, 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	,, 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	,, 44
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	,, 3	,, 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	,, 3	,, 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	,, 4	,, 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	,, 4	,, 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	,, 6	,, 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	,, 7	,, 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	,, 6	,, 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	2	,, 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz.	50, 55, 60, 65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts ,,	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts ,,	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts ,,	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts ,,	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts ,,	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs. 7	0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	,, 7	0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	,, 7	8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	,,	0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	,, 7	8
BADHAM'S West End	,, 7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs. 4	0
The Royal Windsor for Sailor's Knot ,,	3	0
The Royal Satin Spot ,,	4	0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES

Guyot's French Brace	Rs. 2
Guyot's Leather Brace	,, 3
Guyot's West End	,, 2
The Royal Courier Bag	,, 8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	,, 12 ,, 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	,, 2 ,, 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	,, 18 ,, 20
The Prize Colored Cambric	,, 14 ,, 18
The Hemmed Stitched	,, 16 ,, 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	,, 10 ,, 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs. 14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	,, 16 ,, 30
Gold Collar Studs	,, 6 ,, 8
Gold Shirt Studs	,, 14 ,, 30
Gold Scarf Rings	,, 8 ,, 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs	,, 2 ,, 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's, Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent	,,	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	,,	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	,,	5	0
COTTON Socks White	,,	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored	,,	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4	0
TRAVELLING Suits	,,	20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts	,,	6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16	0
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.
ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.
Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

FRERE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, (In Liquidation).—The undersigned is prepared to receive offers for the PURCHASE of the BUILDINGS, PRESSES, LEASE, &c., of the above Company, as undernoted, viz.—

A substantial Stone Building, 274 ft. long by 106 ft. wide, situated on the Elphinstone Bunder, next the New Goods' Station of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

6 "Mason's" Screw and Lever Presses with patent right.

1 pair of Horizontal high-pressure Engine of 80 H. P., with 4 upright Boilers.

10,000 square yards of Land on Elphinstone Bunder held on a 99 years' lease from the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) at one rupee per yard per annum.

Offers will be received for the Machinery and Buildings separately.

The Property can now be inspected and further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

ALEX. BROWN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 6th July 1868.

D. S. KEMP AND COMPANY. PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, 5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of

PURE DRUGS.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully and promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT;
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
BRANCH
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS.

D. S. KEMP & Co., have been appointed SOLE AGENTS FOR THE LONDON INFANTS' FOOD SOCIETY'S PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK, the most nourishing and strengthening food for delicate infants which has yet been produced. The enormous sale which it now obtains at home is the result both of its remarkable nourishing properties, and of the medical scrutiny through which it has passed in Germany, France, and England.

It is especially adapted for new-born children and those of very delicate constitution.

D. S. KEMP & Co., have also been appointed SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS. ALEX. ROBB & Co.'s BISCUITS.

Nursery Biscuits and Nursery Biscuit Powder are constantly on hand ex P. and O. Steamers. A large consignment of sundry Biscuits is shortly expected.

CORN FLOUR AND OTHER FOODS.

COCOAS, CHOCOLATES, COCOATINA.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA, containing no fat, is recommended for dyspeptic patients.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents	Planters
Tourists	Contractors
Travellers	Mariners
Explorers	Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co

NOTICES.

PROFESSOR RUCHWALDY, The Hungarian Wizard, Pupil of Professor Anderson, AND MADAME RUCHWALDY, Celebrated Pianiste, Pupil of Virtuoz Liszt, beg to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen that they will perform immediately after the departure of the Lenton Troupe, on which occasion

A NOVEL INSTRUMENT

of Professor Ruchwaldy's own invention will be exhibited and played upon for the first time in Bombay.

SEALED TENDERS will be received for the REPAIRS of the Ship "DUKE OF NEW-CASTLE" up to the 17th August next, at Noon, at Messrs. NANABHOY & SORABJEE.

Particulars will be given at the above place.

G. B. AREY.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the FARMING of the Municipal Special Duty on TOBACCO and SNUFF in the Town and Island of Bombay for one, three, or five years, from the 1st October next.

Tenders will be received up to 1st September 1868, at the Bombay Custom House. Tenders should be addressed to LESTOCK REID, Esquire, the Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Particulars will be obtained on application at the Commissioner's Office, in the Custom House.

L. REID,
Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium.

Bombay Custom House, 7th August 1868.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

The invention entirely does away with all the unmentionable nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use in India, and are, in short, invaluable. The Government of India have presented Mr. Moule with £500 in token of their high appreciation of the invention. *Terms*—CASH.

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st September next, we beg to notify that our quotations and terms will be as per list at foot; to which we solicit special attention, on the part of our friends and the public: more particularly as concerns our announcement relating to Sparkling Wines orders for which should now state whether examination of original packed Cases is required or not. We now ship a very superior Port distinguished from our other qualities by a Gold colored seal—this new quality we confidently commend to all invalids as really worthy of our recommendation.

To our List of Burgundies we have added; *Chablis*—a delicate, soft and admirable Wine for India. High classed German Wines are also added to our List; and we are happy to announce we have now fair Stocks on hand.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.
Established in Bordeaux & London in 1815, & in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { *Wholesale and for Export only*—TOWER BONDED VAULTS, MARK LANE. *Retail*—CHARING CROSS RAILWAY ARCHES, VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { *Wholesale and for Export*—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS. *Agencies*—PARIS—PAU—BAGNERES DE BIGORRE—BAGNERES DE LUCHON—CANNES—NICE—BIARRITZ—SAN REMO—HYERES—DIEPPE—BRUSSELS.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for upwards FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being importers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of the Indian public; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted These in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for *all* Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices, cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

		per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold capsule, Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do	,, 25	,, 14
,, 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do	,, 22	,, 12
,, 3—La rose, Yellow capsule,	do	,, 18-8	,, 10-8
,, 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do	,, 17	,, 10
,, 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do	,, 15-8	,, 9
,, 6—Medoc, White capsule	do	,, 13-8	
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do	,, 22	

Very choice BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded		Rs. 32
Nuits,	ditto	,, 26
Macon,	ditto	,, 21
Chablis,	ditto	,, 22

The finest CHAMPAGNES *that can be shipped.*

Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded,	Rs. 36	0	Rs. 19	8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil ditto	,, 32	0	,, 17	8
Good Sparkling ,, ditto	,, 27	0	,, 14	8

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19-8
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	,, 32	,, 17-8
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	,, 34	,, ...
,, ,, Braunberger, do.	,, 25	,, ...
Hock ,, Johannisberger	,, 42	,, ...
,, ,, Forster Traminer	,, 34	,, ...
,, ,, Rudesheimer, do.	,, 26	,, ...
,, ,, Hocheimer, do	,, 23	,, ...

Specially selected SHERRIES *for tropical consumption.*

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32	0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	,, 28	0
Sherry No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry.	,, 22	0
do ,, 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	,, 22	0
do ,, 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry	,, 22	0
do ,, 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry an excellent Dinner Wine	,, 18	8
do ,, 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	,, 15	8
Marsala, Virgin	,, 15	0
Madeira, East India (one voyage)	,, 33	0

PORTS.

	Qts.		Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine	Rs. 30	0	
1st quality, Black seal, a Deserts Wine	,, 24	8	14-8
2nd do Red seal a good sound Wine	,, 18	9	

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

Heart-shaped Labels.

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	,, 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	,, 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	,, 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	,, 21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	,, 23
,, Scotch	,, 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	,, 21

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.	
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White.	Rs. 40	22	0
Maraschino di Zara, best	,, 40	22	0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	,, 30	16	0
Orange Bitters (the best)	,, 20		

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; MESSES, on comparing our quotations with direct London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., CAN BE SUPPLIED THEM MOST ECONOMICALLY FROM OUR BOMBAY GODOWNS, our Stocks will afford much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with the AGENCY for MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

We are also empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS by special appointment to THE QUEEN, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Further particulars and illustrations of the abovenamed articles can be obtained at our offices in DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG,—Bombay. GENERAL MERCHANT,
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.—Just received Overland, direct from Vienna, a large and varied assortment of real MEERSCHAUM PIPES, beautifully carved with elegant designs.

Plain Meerschaum Bowls, silver mounted, in case, with Cherrywood stem.

Especial attention is invited to the above as being the best and choicest selection ever imported into Bombay.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO—Wills' best Bristol Bird's Eye.
Do. Thos. Bears' Smoking Mixture, &c.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

CHEROOTS—Trichinopoly and Pondicherry.
Real MANILLA CHEROOTS and CIGARS, No. 2, at Rs. 45 per 1,000.
HAVANNAH CIGARS, in boxes of 100 each, at Rs. 7 and Rs. 8 respectively
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TEA.—Just landed ex *Glenlee*, from China—
Best Choice Oopack Congou Tea, Rs. 10 per 7 lb. Box.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Rs. 1-8 per 1 lb. Packet.
Superior Choice Congou Pekoe Tea, Rs. 12 per 7 lb. Box.
Rose Flowery Pekoe Tea .... Rs. 2-8 per 1 lb. Canister.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

HUNTLEY & PALMER'S BISCUITS.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED per "Borderer":—
GUINNESS'S STOUT, in quarts at Rs. 7-0 per doz.
,, ,, in pints at ,, 4-8 ,,
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN—English and Country made.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

COOKING STOVES.—Just received, per "City of Pekin," COOKING STOVES, combining all the most recent improvements, and warranted of first Class English manufacture—

Enchantress No. 6		Rs. 80
Do.	,, 7	Rs. 100
Do.	,, 8	Rs. 115

with the necessary Cooking Utensils and Smoke Pipe. Adapted for large and small Families.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

LE GERANT DU CONSULAT de FRANCE à BOMBAY invite ses compatriotes ainsi que leurs amis à vouloir bien assister à la messe qui sera dite le Samedi 15 Août à 11 heures précises par Monseigneur Meurin à la Chapelle du Fort à l'occasion de la fete de S. M. l'Empereur des Français.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA, *for the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the erection of the IRON WORK and DWARF SIDE WALLS of the Crawford Market, on the Esplanade.

Drawings, &c., may be inspected, and forms of Tender obtained, at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 18th day of August 1868, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, 30th July, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned serviceable PACK HORSES and PONIES arrived from Abyssinia, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Commissariat Office, Town Barracks, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY and MONDAY next, the 15th and 17th instant respectively.—*Terms*—Cash; and the animals to be removed immediately without equipments.

16 Horses and Ponies on Saturday.
17 ,, ,, on Monday.

C. F. KEAYS, Captain.
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 12th Aug. 1868.

ASIATIC FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the abovementioned Association will be held at the Office of the Association, No. 6 Elphinstone Circle, in the Fort of Bombay, on SATURDAY the 12th day of September next, at (12) twelve o'clock noon, to consider the final account of the Liquidators of the said Association, showing the manner in which the winding up of the Association has been conducted and the property of the Association disposed of.—Dated this Ninth day of July 1868.

G. R. WILSON, } Liquidators.
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, }

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,
STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.
17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed, and at a reduction of prices which will guarantee a SPEEDY SALE.

A. ALLAN makes no pretentions of competing with Native Derzies or Borahs, but he is prepared to supply the demands of his Constituents with good fitting Garments at a lower rate than any House in Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS FROM Rs. 20 TO 25.

Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress or Frock Coats, which for quality cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A splendid assortment of fancy Silk Mixed Coating.
Do. Do. Trousering.
Black, Blue Oxford, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds, of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.
Black and White Moire Antique for Vestings.
White and Coloured Diamond Quilting do.
The new Regulation Patrol Jacket for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.
Gold and Silver Collar Ornaments.
The new Regulation Staff Corps Belts.

HOSIERY.

New Pattern English made Shirts and Collars.
A choice selection of Silk Scarfs and Neckties from Re. 1
White Silk Elastic and Fancy Braces, from Re. 1.
Sleeping Suits made to order from Rs. 16.
Flannel Shirts do. do. do. Rs. 6.
Cotton Gingham and Silk Umbrellas, 8, 10, 12, and 16 Ribbed.
Best White Kid Gloves, and White Dress Ties.

PARIS EXHIBITION BLACK SILK HATS.

The Paris Hats are the best quality and newest style.
Soft Brown and Spotted French Hats.
Ellwood's Air Chamber Hats and Bombay Staff Corp Helmet.

THE NEW CORK REGULATION HELMET.

Simpson's Patent Sewing Machine. The Queen Maab Do. Rs. 50.

SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS.

New Pattern Scotch Mauds and Balmoral Bonnets.
Railway Wrapper, Travelling Caps & Coupling Straps.
ALLAN'S CYCLONIANS WATERPROOF SUITS, Made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.
For Waterproof Suits send size of Chest and Height.
A few Waterproof Saddle covers.

Terms—Cash.

CASHMEER AND UMRITSUR SHAWL DEPOT AND AGENCY.

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, have the honor to inform those who have hitherto been pleased to deal with them, and the public of India in general, that they continue to supply either—at once from their own extensive Stores,—or to order, when special patterns or manufactures may be required,—every article made of Shawl, wool, (technically known as Pushmeena, because manufactured of Pushm,) and that they have now a large and varied Stock of genuine Cashmeer Shawls (long and square), and Umritsur ditto, which designation includes the looms of Noorpoor, Jelalpoor, Loodeeana, &c., &c. Their Muleeda shawls, long and square, braided in Silk and of the newest patterns, are very handsome, and peculiarly suited for cold climates, Muleeda is sold (as also Puttoo) in pieces.

Their Chogas, Opera Cloaks, Table Covers, &c., (prepared to order chiefly) are universally sought after. Their Dress pieces, Capes, Polkas, &c., similarly prepared to order) are the admiration of all purchasers, while their Chudders (woven of the finest Cashmeer shawl-wool thread) have obtained a world wide reputation. No less than four hundred were sold at the last Paris and London Exhibitions, numerous that D. S. and C. M. feel assured thousand, might have been disposed of, had they been available Varieties of these are on hand, with needle-work Shawborder, braid borders and plain black borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs., according to quality and work. The price of the more ordinary ones is from 33 to 37 Rs.

The Silks, manufactured to the order of Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, have been greatly admired; and it may be stated, in witness of their claim to public support, in every branch of their business, that they hold Certificates of Honorable mention, Silver medals without end from Paris, London, Lahore, Jubbulpore and Agra, and one of the three gold medals awarded by the Punjab Exhibition of 1864, in proof of the superior excellence the of items they exhibited.

They are prepared to receive orders from Officers Commanding Regiments, European or Native, Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, for Silk Sashes, Kummerbunds, Pugrees, &c. but require samples, as a guide, in most instances, as patterns vary so much.

Note.—Messrs. Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, General Agents, take the opportunity of stating that with the view of saving all unpleasant references, their prices are fixed, and that they will on no account, abate anything on the same, whether the orders they may be favored with are large or small.

Those who are good enough to favor them with orders will be pleased to furnish their full address.

A Detailed List of goods, with approximate prices, will appear in the next Issue of this paper.

DAVEE SAHAEE & CHUMBA MULL.
Shawl Dealers and Agents

Umritsur, 1st October 1867.

NOTICES.

CONTINUED INCREASE OF BUSINESS.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Indian new BUSINESS of this Company for the six months ended 30th June 1868, consisted of 386 Policies, assuring Rs. 20,21,242, and yielding Rs. 95,805-10-1, in new Annual Premia, being an increase of FOURTEEN PER CENT. upon the new Business during the corresponding period of 1867.

For Forms of Proposal, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary, or to any of the Company's Agents.

D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

N.B.—A liberal Commission allowed to Professional men and others introducing Business.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety, A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS—Messrs. LINDLEY & WARREN have a VACANCY for an active and intelligent man as SUB-ASSISTANT. The Applicant must have a good general knowledge of Photography, and be willing to make himself useful. Apply at the Office, Apollo Street, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

ROSSELET & Co
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS
OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

KOUSAINE COMPANY'S TEAS.—Just received, at the Godowns of the undersigned, 4 Meadow Street, a consignment of these fine HIMALAYAN TEAS.

SOUCHONG, in boxes of 10 and pounds, also in 2 pound packets.

KOUSAINE MIXTURE.—Ditto—Both at Rs. 2-8 per pound.—Cash.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Agents Kousaine Tea Company.

ESPERANCE & Co.,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c

Under the most careful superintendence of Mr. J. C. STEWART, *an acknowledged competent* Cutter.

Orders for Civil, Military, and Naval Outfits promptly and satisfactorily executed on reasonable terms.

ESPERANCE & Co.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat, Bombay.

N. B.—VISITING, WEDDING, and other Cards. SEALS, &c., neatly ENGRAVED and PRINTED.

E. & Co.

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.—The Best and Cheapest House in the trade. 1½-inch doubl, OG Maple 18s. per dozen, 12 feet lengths; 2-inch ditto 24s.; 2½-inch ditto 30s. Rosewood and Walnut same price.

GOOD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED.

Gilt insides ½-inch 3s. 6d. per dozen, 6 feet ¾-inch ditto 5s 1½-inch ditto 8s.

GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1inch 10s. per dozen. ½-inch ditto 15s.; 1½-inch ditto 20s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.

Engravings of every description kept in stock; also some cheap Prints, 30 by 24, 9s. per dozen; Rings 2s per gross.

GEORGE REES, 57, Drury Lane, London. Estab. 1800

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Jennings's Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins, with self-closing Supply Valves.

Shand and Mason's Hand Fire Engines.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Strand Wire Fencing.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 20, 22, and 24.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipe.
Leather Belting.
Steam and Hand Cranes, Winches, Blocks and Chain.
Bar and Plate, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Steam Engines.
Contractors', Engineers', and Joiners' Tools.
Ornamental Iron Works.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

ROSSELET & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, Engravers, and Dealers in Electro-plated Ware! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McCABE
JNO. JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S
ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 80 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, Gould & Co., Chemists, London.

Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay—Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Meean Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing, Chemist 17 & 18, Speck's Fields, Mile end New Town, London. This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *coolling, refreshing,* and *mild aparient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *Saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N. B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent are Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Lables complained of.

Also Bishop's new remedy for sea Sickness should be in the hands of every person travelling by sea.

TREACHER & Co., Agents, for Western India.

NOTICES.

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.—The Emperor's Binocular is justly esteemed the most perfect Binocular that has been produced. Each Sight-glass consists of three Lenses, and each object-glass of three Lenses also, consequently there are Twelve Lenses contained in each Binocular, and by which the *greatest possible power and the largest field of vision* are obtained. The Emperor's Binocular is also admirably adapted for use at Night.

The Casing is of Metal, firmly covered with specially prepared Leather. The Focus-glasses are regulated by a screw adjustment and moveable shades protect the Object-glasses from glare, rain, &c. Each Binocular is fitted in a strong Patent Leather Case, with Shoulder Strap and Buckle complete, the whole being contained within a very small space.

PRICE—EIGHTY RUPEES.

STAFF CORPS BINOCULARS, (Similar in form to the Emperor's Binocular.)

This admirable BINOCULAR has

THREE TRANSPOSING SIGHTS,
"FIELD," "MARINE," AND "THEATRE."

It will be found on trial to be one of the most perfect BINOCULARS yet produced.

In Black Leather and Black Mountings in Sling Case	Rs. 84
In Coloured Leather and Electro Silver Mountings in Sling Case	,, 84
In Coloured Leather and Electro Gold Mountings in Sling Case	,, 84

TELESCOPES.

Splendid German Silver TELESCOPE, complete, 36 inches in length undrawn, for day and night purposes, with one additional Eye-piece for viewing the Sun, and one Day Eye-piece of extra power; diameter of Object-glass, 2¼ inches; with Vertical and Horizontal Adjustment; on German Silver Tripod Stand for placing it on a table, with revolving Axis; Circular Hinge Adjustment, &c.; fitted in French Polished Mahogany case thoroughly secured with German Silver fittings, and Hobbs' Patent Lock; also an extra Tripod stand of solid Mahogany with German Silver fittings, for out-door use.

Price complete.................. Rs. 400.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

MASONIC JEWELS.—A large assortment of very beautiful Masonic Jewels has just been received by Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. at whose Establishment they may be inspected.

The following is a list of principal:—

Silver Gilt Excellent Masters' Jewels			Rs. 18
Gold	do.	do.	30
Gold Mounted Mark (Cornelian)			22
do.	do. (Pearl)		22
Silver Gilt Royal Arch Jewel Brilliant			25
do.	do.	do.	36
do.	do.	do.	40
Hall Marked 18 Carat Royal Arch Brilliant			105
do.	do.	do.	95
Past Masters' Jewels Oval Wreath with Gold Edges and Emblems and Rose Diamond Eye			100
Chased Silver Gilt P. M. Jewel Bright Gold Emblems on Enamel			42
Red Cross Knight with Serpent and Cross			28
P. M. Jewel Gift Emblems under Glass			25
Silver Knight Templars' Star with Cube			21
Ark Mariners' Silver Gilt Jewel			15
P. M. Jewel Gilt Emblems under Glass			22
18 Carat Gold Red Enamelled R. C. P. K. T.			30
Silver Gilt Knight of Malta's Cross			12
do. Royal Arch Jewel			33

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

PATENT SECURE TABLE CUTLERY, MANUFACTURED BY THE CUTLERS TO HER MAJESTY.

SOUNDY & Co., Bombay, invite especial attention to the SECURE IVORY HANDLED and BALANCE SHEFFIELD TABLE CUTLERY, which is universally admitted to be superior to all others.

In this invention, the *tong*, or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through *to the end of the Handle*, and is there secured by a screw. It is impossible for the Handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear.

Table Knives p. doz.	Rs. 22 0	Game or Poultry Carvers, (Knife and Fork)	Rs. 7 0
Dessert Knives	,, 18 0		
Meat Carvers, (Knife and Fork)	,, 7 8	Table Steels each	,, 1 8

ROUND O'BEEF CARVERS, with strongly secured Stag-horn handles, and blades of the best Sheffield Steel; 1st size, *large*, per pair, Net Cash .... ,, 10 0

Also the 2nd or *medium* size .... ,, 8 0

SPOONS AND FORKS.

The SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, &c., of all the Patterns mentioned below are of superior manufacture. The *Fabric* of every article is of the best quality of *Nickel* or *German Silver*, massive in make and thickly coated with a deposit of PURE SILVER, which will be found, under ordinary care, to wear well for years.

The following are net Prices for Cash pre-payment only.

		The Fiddle or perfectly plain Pattern.		The King's Pattern.		The Lily Pattern.	
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Table Forks	Per Doz	27	0	42	0	40	0
Dessert Forks	,, ,,	23	0	33	0	32	0
Table Spoons	,, ,,	27	0	42	0	40	0
Dessert Spoons	,, ,,	23	0	33	0	32	0
Tea Spoons	,, ,,	14	0	22	0	20	0
Egg Spoons	,, ,,	12	0	22	0	22	0
Mustard Spoons	,, ,,	12	0	22	0	22	0
Salt Spoons	,, ,,	12	0	20	0	20	0
Sugar Tongs	Each	2	8	5	0	4	8
Sugar Spoons	,,	2	8	5	0	4	8
Mustard Ladles	,,	1	8	3	0	3	6
Gravy Spoons	,,	5	0	8	0	8	0
Soup Ladles	,,	9	0	15	0	14	0
Sauce Ladles	,,	3	8	4	12	4	0
Butter Knives	,,	3	0	5	0	4	8
Pickle Forks	,,	1	8	3	0	3	0
Skewers	Per Inch	0	4	0	6	0	6

*** *The Articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required.*

SPOONS AND FORKS, IN SETS

FULL SET.

Fiddle or Plain Pattern	Rs. 155
King's Pattern	,, 243
Lily Pattern	,, 232

Containing

12 Table Spoons.	2 Mustard Spoons.
12 Table Forks.	1 Soup Ladle.
12 Dessert Spoons.	2 Sauce Ladles.
12 Dessert Forks.	2 Gravy Spoons.
12 Tea Spoons.	1 Sugar Spoon.
4 Salt Spoons.	1 Butter Knife.
6 Egg Spoons.	

HALF SET.

Fiddle or Plain Pattern	Rs. 85
King's Pattern	,, 134
Lily Pattern	,, 127

Containing

6 Table Spoons.	1 Mustard Spoon.
6 Table Forks.	1 Soup Ladle.
6 Dessert Spoons.	1 Sauce Ladle.
6 Dessert Forks.	1 Gravy Spoon.
6 Tea Spoons.	1 Sugar Spoon.
2 Salt Spoons.	1 Butter Knife.
3 Egg Spoons.	

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

RECEIVED ON SATURDAY BY THE STEAMER "MALTA."

	Rs.	
The Reign of Law. By the Duke of Argyll	4	8
Diseases of Children. A clinical treatise. By Dr. T. Hillier	6	4
On the action, use, and value of Oxygen in the treatment of various diseases otherwise incurable or very intractable. By Dr. S. B. Birch	2	12
A Compendium of Practical Medicine and Morbid Anatomy. By Dr. W. Dale	5	4
On the Antiquity of Intellectual Man, from a practical and astronomical point of view. By C. P. Smyth	6	12
All the Year Round, Vol. XIX	4	0
Caricature History of the Georges. Illustrated. By T. Wright, F. S. A.	5	12
Natal Sermons. 2nd Series. By Bishop Colenso	3	12
A Summer and Winter in Norway. By Lady Di Beauclerk	4	8
Mr. Sprouts his opinions. By R. Whiteing	0	12
Always in the Way. By author of The Tommiebeg Shootings	1	2
Bella Donna; or, the cross before the name. By J. Dyce	1	8
A Handbook of Average. To which is added a chapter on Arbitration. By M. Hopkins	13	8
Fun, Vol 6	3	8
One Thousand and One Gems of Poetry	3	0
Mademoiselle Merquem. By G. Sand. French novel.	2	4
Elementary Principles of Carpentry, &c. By Tredgold and Barlow	31	8
The Carpenter and Joiner, and elements of hand-railing, with 32 plates. By R. Riddell	15	12
Examples of modern Alphabets, ornamental & plain	3	0
The Book of Ornamental Alphabets, ancient and mediaeval	3	0
Rousse's Practical Man. New Edn. 1868	6	12
Clarke's English Dictionary	3	8
Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence	21	0
Joe Miller, Rs 2¼. New Joe Miller	2	0
Play Books.—Goose with Golden Eggs. My Wife is Out. Pirates of Putney. Robber's Wife. Highwayman's Holiday. Mother's Dying Child. Each.	0	8
—— The Scamps of London	0	12

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Chappell's Musical Magazine for July—Recollections of Handel	0	12
Song.—Rose sweetly blooming. German and English Words. By Louis Spohr	1	0
——Cheer, Boys, Cheer. By Chas. Mackay	1	0
Quadrille.—Bonnie Dundee. By C. D'Albert	2	0
—— The Topsy. By ditto	1	8

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Cabinet size—Queen Victoria. Princess Louise. Princess Beatrice. Each 1-8.

Carte de Visite size.—Queen Victoria. Prince and Princess of Wales. Princess of Wales in her riding habit. The Duke of Edinburgh. Prince and Princess Teck and Infant. Princess Louise. Princess Beatrice. Prince Leopold. Princess of Prussia. Emperor of Austria. Empress of Austria. King of Italy. Garibaldi. Prince Humbert. Princess Humbert. King of Portugal. Queen of Portugal. Son of the King of Portugal. King and Queen of Portugal and Family. Miss Furtardo. Lord Cairns. And a few Flowers.—Each 12 annas.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA—August 7.

Government Securities.—4 per cents. were slightly weaker, and sold at Rs. 4-8 discount. Only small investment orders for purchase of 5 per cents of 1856-57 were executed at Rs. 9-12 and 9-14 premium. There were enquiries for 10 year's and 15 years' Debentures, but no business reported.

The transactions reported to-day in shares were as follows:—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,740.
National Bank shares, at Rs. 134.
People's Bank shares at Rs. 40 and 41.
Bengal Coal Co.'s shares at Rs. 1,220.
Burdwan Stone Co.'s shares at Rs. 25.
Equitable Coal Co.'s shares at Rs. 190.
Punjab Trading Co.'s shares (early this week) at Rs. 31.
Spence's Hotel Co.'s shares, at Rs. 16.
Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares, at Rs. 96.
—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—August 13.

Ker, Lieutenant Colonel, 6th Regiment Native Infantry, on leave, from Poona.
McDowall, Surgeon, 3rd Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—August 13.

Robertson, Lieutenant, 93nd Highlanders, on duty, to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Military Department.

Lieutenant W. H. Yates, 31st Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant H A. Hobson, H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Colonel H. D. Taylor, Madras Staff Corps, Inspector General of Police, Central Provinces, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

The following promotion and alterations are made in the Commissariat Department, with effect from the 18th June 1868, consequent on the arrival of Captain M. W. Willoughby from Zoulla:—

Captain M. W. Willoughby to be Acting Assistant Commissary General First Class.

Captain G. S. Mignon, Acting Assistant Commissary General First Class, to revert to the grade of Acting Assistant Commissary General Second Class.

Captain R. T. Clarke, Acting Assistant Commissary General Second Class, to revert to the grade of Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General First Class.

The following arrangements are made in the Commissariat Department, with effect from the 24th June 1868, consequent on the arrival of Lieutenant W. T. Keays at Aden from duty in Abyssinia:—

Lieutenant W. T. Keays, Deputy Assistant Commissary General Second Class in Abyssinia, to continue to act in that grade.

Captain C. Swinhoe, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General Second Class, to revert to the grade of Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General First Class.

The following arrangements are made in the Commissariat Department, with effect from the 7th July 1868, consequent on the arrival of Major Mignon, Lieutenant Colonel J. Thacker, and Lieutenant A. M. Shewell, from duty, Abyssinia:—

Lieutenant Colonel J. Thacker (Depy. Assistant Commissary General First Class in Abyssinia) to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General in First Class.

Captain A. Phelps, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General First Class, to revert to the Grade of Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General Second Class.

Lieutenant W. T. Keays, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General Second Class, to revert to the Grade of Sub-Assistant Commissary General First Class.

Lieutenant A. M. Shewell, Deputy Commissary General Second Class in Abyssinia, to revert to the grade of Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General First Class.

The undermentioned Medical Officers, having completed twelve years' service, to be Surgeons, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Assistant Surgeon Cameron Joseph Francis McDowall and Assistant Surgeon James Kearney, 4th August 1868.

The following promotions are made amongst Officers of the Land Transport Train:—

Subaltern—Captain L. A. M. Greame (102nd Foot) to be Captain of Division, from 15th December 1867, vice Captain Blakeney, transferred to Army Works Corps.

Subaltern—Captain Beaumont (102nd Foot) to be Captain of Division from 14th February 1868, vice Captain F. P. Bartholomew, proceeded to Suez on special duty.

Subaltern—Captain G. Teevan (94th Foot,) to be Captain of Division from 27th March 1868, vice Captain Yonge, proceeded to England on sick certificate.

Major Berthon is confirmed in the appointment of Superintendent of the Alligaum Government Cattle Farm, from the date of Lieutenant Colonel Neale's decease.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 716, dated 11th December 1867, it has been intimated by the Government of India that free conveyance for Officers' baggage on the scale fixed by the Royal Passage Warrant of 1865 is admissible only as far as the port of debarkation in India. For the remainder of the journey, when performed by rail, the quantity to be carried free is restricted to the scale laid down in G G. O. No. 690, 17th December 1867. The wife of an Officer who has been provided with passage under the above warrant when completing her inland journey by rail with her husband, in continuation of the voyage by sea, is permitted carriage at the public expense for six cwt. of baggage.

Much inconvenience having arisen in regard to the non-settlement of Accounts and Pay of Invalids, Time-expired men, &c. embarking at Kurrachee, Vingorla, and minor ports on the Sea Coast, and who on arrival at Bombay are transhipped on board Her Majesty's Indian Troop Ships for passage to Suez, His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the troops embarking at Kurrachee or other seaports being paid at such ports up to the date which may have been notified for the departure from Bombay of the Troop Ship by which the men are to be conveyed to Suez. In view, therefore, to give full effect to this arrangement, the Commander-in-Chief is requested to direct that timely intimation be given from the Quartermaster General's Department to the authorities at Kurrachee, or other ports of first embarkation, in each case, of any alteration taking place in the dates which may be fixed for the departure of the Troop Ship conveying the men from Bombay in the Programme for the season of each year, such intimation being necessary to permit of their last Pay Certificates and other documents being duly prepared and completed before their arrival at Bombay.

The following promotions are made:—

Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) John Rootsey Strutt, Cadre 3rd Regiment N. I., to have the position of Captain from the 2nd July 1868, vice Neale, deceased.

Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) Anthony Durand, Cadre 10th Regiment N. I., to have the position of Captain from the 2nd June 1868, vice Richardes, deceased.

The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant Colonel from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Major William Robert Houghton, Staff Corps.—2nd August 1868.

Judicial Department.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty High Court of Judicature has granted two months' privilege leave of absence, from the 11th instant, to J. W. Orr, Esquire, Prothonotory, Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Registrar of the High Court, and has appointed Mr. G. H. Farran, M.A., to act for him during such period.

Mr. S. H. Phillpotts, Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session of Surat for the detached station of Broach, assumed charge of his office on the 5th instant, at about 11 A.M.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature has been pleased to extend, until the 9th March 1869, the leave of absence on medical certificate granted to H. Gamble, Esq., Official Assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay, and has allowed Wilks Hill, Esq., to continue to act for the said Henry Gamble, Esq., during such extended period, or till further orders.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature has been pleased to extend, until the 9th March 1869, the leave of absence granted on medical certificate to R. B. Barton, Esquire, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, Clerk of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay, and has allowed T. B. Ferguson, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to continue to act for the said R. B. Barton, Esquire, during such extended period, or till further orders.

The following gentlemen have passed the Departmental Examination according to the First and Second Standards:—*First Standard,*—Mr A. D. Pollen, G. W. Vidal, W. H. Crowe, H. J. Parsons, G. B. Reid, J. F. Muir, W. S. Foreman.—*Second Standard*—Mr. J. K. Spence, Omedram Runchordass, Maneckjee Cawasjee Entee.

Mr. Satyendranath Tagore has passed an examination in the Marathee language.

Public Works Department.

Lieutenant E. A. Trevor, R.E. Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts, has, as a temporary measure, been appointed to officiate as Controller of Public Works Accounts. Lieutenant Trevor received charge of the Office of Controller of Public Works Accounts from Captain Davidson, R E., on the afternoon of the 27th July 1868.

Captain C. A. Goodfellow, R.E., V.C., received charge of the Office of the Executive Engineer Poona Districts, from Captain R. S. Sellon, R. E., on the afternoon of the 16th July 1868.

Captain W. W. Goodfellow, R. E., received charge of the Office of the Executive Engineer Sattara, from Captain A. U. H. Finch, R.E., on the forenoon of the 27th July 1868.

Ecclesiastical Department.

The Reverend G. W. Sharpin, appointed by her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, and Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, is admitted to the Service from the 24th instant, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

The Reverend W. Jones, Joint Chaplain of Kurrachee, has been granted privilege leave for two months from 10th instant.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONER.

Northern Division.

Lieutenant Henry S. Daniell, Superintendent of Police, Kaira, delivered over charge of his office to Mr. S. H. Stewart, Magistr te of F. P., on the 1st instant, and availed himself of the two months' privilege leave granted to him.

The following gentlemen are appointed Members of the Surat Municipality:—Mr. A Faulkner, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, vice Mr. Dalzell, proceeded to Europe. Mr. W. B. Mulock, Acting First Assistant Collector, vice Mr. A. H. Spry, proceeded to Europe, and Mr. Burjorjee Merwanjee Frazer, vice Mr. Ballajee Babajee, resigned.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—13th August.

London....	Cotton....	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	do. do.
Liverpool..	Cotton....	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 10s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d.	
Overland..	Cotton....	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China	Cotton....	Rs. 2 to 3	per bale.
Mauritius .	Gram	Rs. 0 12 0	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Aug. 13	Scotia (s)	Hamlin	Calcutta, July 18.
	Der Behandige ..	Schmidt	Sunderland, May 31.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Barque *Sunbeam*, Jordan, to Galle.
Ship *Tyrol*, Owens, to Cochin.
Steamer *Norna*, Jones, to China.
Ship *Preston*, Donald, to Liverpool.
Ship *Royal Standard*, Whimery, to Colombo.
Ship *Empire of Peace*, Brown, to Akyab.
Ship *Bulwark*, Kelly, to Batavia.
Ship *John Bunyan*, Stitch, to Rangoon.
Steamer *Armenian*, Miller, Calcutta.
Ship *Friga*, Witch, to Callao.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *Regina*, to Mauritius.
Steamer *Thales* to Singapore and Hongkong.
Ship *Alma*, to Bankok.
Steamer *China*, to China.

REPORT BY THE TELEGRAPH.

Gwadur, 11th, 8-30 P.M.—Mail steamer "Kurrachee" leaving for Kurrachee.

Gwadur, 11th, 3 P.M.—Mail steamer "Kurrachee" from Muscat, arrived.

Galle, 12th, 8-5 A.M.—French mail steamer "Hooghly" sailed for Suez at 11 A.M. yesterday.

Galle, 12th, 9-15 A.M.—French mail steamer "Dore" sailed for China at 6-15 P.M. yesterday.

Galle, 12th, 11-25 A.M.—Mail steamer "Nubia" sailed for Calcutta at 6-30 A.M.

Galle, 13th, 8-55 A.M.—Mail steamer "Candia" sailed for Suez at 5-30 A.M. yesterday.

Galle, 13th, 11-15 A.M.—Mail steamer "Avoca" sailed for Australia at 5-30 P.M.

Mussendom, 12th, 7-45 P.M.—H. M. Gunboat "Clyde" left Khasab for Bushire during the afternoon.

Galle, 13th, 9-14 A.M.—French mail steamer "Tigre" sailed for China at 6-50 P.M., yesterday.

Trincomalee, 13th, 3-40 P.M.—H.M. ship "Star," from Aden, anchored.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Tuticorin, 12th, 9 A.M.—Strong westerly winds, thermometer 91, weather fair.

Cochin, 12th, 9 A.M.—Weather fine, wind N. W., thermometer 81, barometer 30·034, sky cumulus.

Cannanore, 12th, 12 10 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south west light, barometer 29·900, thermometer 79, fall of rain 1 cent.

Cannanore, 13th, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south west light, barometer 29·990, thermometer 79, fall of rain 17 cents.

Carwar, 13th, 8-12 A.M.—Cloudy, wind westerly, barometer 29·90, thermometer 77, fall of rain 51 cents.

Cochin, 13th, 9 A.M.—Weather fine, wind north westerly, barometer 30·035, thermometer 78, fall of rain 58 cents.

Vingorla, 13th, 10.50 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south west strong, thermometer 80 barometer 50 cents.

Kolapore, 13th, 12 Noon—Wind S. W. thermometer 75 occasional rain.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HORSES,
for Cracked or Greased Heel, &c., &c.,
CLARK'S HOPLEMUROMA
is a safe and effectual remedy.
Cash Rs. 4. Credit Rs. 4 as. 8.
Sole Agents,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HAM IN CANVAS by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
Perlb.	...Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4

BACON by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire side, per lb. ...	...Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 2
Do. on cut	... „ 1 2	„ 1 4

CHEESE by every Overland Steamer, DOUBLE GLOSTER.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire Cheese of 25 to 30 lbs. ...	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 4
On cut	„ 1 2	„ 1 4
Berkeley and Wilts, 7 to 10 lbs.	„ 1 2	„ 1 2
Stilton, 8 to 12 lbs.	„ 1 4	„ 1 6

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

PURE MILK,
concentrated by the
ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY,
has been certified by
BARON VON LIEBIG,
to consist only of
PURE COW'S MILK,
conserved with the best Sugar; and to be especially adapted for the use of
INFANTS and INVALIDS.

It is cheaper than the common Milk of the country, of delicious flavour, portable, will keep *well* for a fortnight or longer after opening, and is in every respect a great boon to all

PERSONS WHO USE MILK.

	Cash Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as.
Tins containing an equivalent for dilution to six Bombay Seres, each	1 0	1 4
do. do. per dozen	11 0	14 0

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BYCULLA.—On THURSDAY, the 27th August, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage, and by order of the Mortgagee, on account and risk of the Mortgagor, DADOO MEYA NOOR MAHOMED—all that piece or parcel of LAND or Fazandaree GROUND, together with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house, or range erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying, or being without the Fort of Bombay, and fronting on the west side of Byculla Junction, in the sub-district of Mazagon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. A 78, containing by admeasurement 329 1/3 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—on or towards the east by the vacant ground of Dadoo Meya Noor Mahomed, and the house of Dhurmajee Ramcullian, on or towards the west by the public passage or Byculla Junction, on or towards the north by the house of Dama Ragojee, on or towards the south by the oart and garden of Jewraz Baloo. For further particulars apply at our Office, No. 6 Rampart Row.
HEERALALL & Co.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,
THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, 14th AUGUST,
THE WORLD RENOWNED AND FAR-FAMED
LENTON TROUPE,
in an
ENTIRELY NEW AND VARIED PROGRAMME,
Including the New and Laughable After-piece, entitled,
THE MASQUERADE BALL
or the
MANAGER IN A FIX,
Received each Evening with roars of Laughter.

Doors open at a quarter before eight o'clock, commencing precisely at a quarter before nine o'clock. Carriages may be ordered for half-past 11.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.......	Rs. 5	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls..................	„ 3	Pit..........................	„ 1

Box Office open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, Rampart Row, where First-class Seats may be secured.

PORTABLE SILVER PLATED TENT LAMP.—The most useful Lamp of the kind ever manufactured.

The Solar Lamp is made to be equally useful as a Table or Hanging Lamp, and packs complete in a Japanned Metal case, measuring only 11 by 7 by 6¼ inches, containing—

The Solar Lamp.
Pedestal to form Table Lamp.
Ring and Chains to form Hanging Lamp.
Ground Glass Globe.
2 Glass Chimneys.
Oil Can, with Screw Top.
Punkah Protector.
Lamp Scissors.
Hook for Tent Pole, to hang Lamp upon.
Leather to clean the Glasses.
Half a Gross of Wicks.
Stick for Trimming Lamp.

The Box is divided into separate compartments to hold the various parts, and has two handles, a clasp for padlock, and a leather strap.

Price complete as above with Silver Plated Lamp and Fittings, Rs. 45.
Do. Do. with Bronzed Lamp, Rs. 35.

NOTE.—Each Lamp is guaranteed to be complete as above described, and in perfect good working order. They are the cheapest and best Lamps of the kind ever manufactured, and can only be sold for Cash. Constituents will consequently please remit the amount with order, and One Rupee extra for wood packing case if required.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE CHANDELIER, Silver Electro-plated and with richly cut Pendants.
Two Light, complete, Rs. 150
Three Light „ „ 200

WINDSOR CASTLE CHANDELIER, Silver Electro-plated and with richly cut Pendants.
Two Light, complete, Rs. 125
Three Light „ „ 175

NEW PATTERN ELEGANT HANGING LAMPS.
Bronzed, complete, ... each Rs. 40
Electro-Silvered, complete...... each „ 55

SOUNDY & Co. invite particular attention to these elegant Lamps, which are of the best Manufacture.

READING LAMPS with under Shade and punkah top.
Bronzed, One Light... ... ... Rs. 25
Do. Two Light... ... ... „ 40

German Silver.
One Light... ... ... Rs. 40
Two Light... ... ... „ 55

PATENT ARGYLE TABLE LAMP.
Small, Bronze... ... ... Rs. 35
Large, do. .... „ 45
Cut Glass Pillar and Silver-plated Mounts. „ 60

PATENT UNDER SHADE TABLE LAMPS.
Small, Bronze... ... ... Rs. 35
Large, do. ... ... „ 45
Cut Glass Pillar and Silver-plated Mounts. „ 60

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

NOW READY.
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR AUGUST.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

Contains the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the G. I. P. Line, and also the B. B. & C. I. alterations.

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Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASS & Co.'s BEER, bottled by John J. Stone & Co. Apply to
Bombay, 13th August 1868. LYON & Co.

LOST, on the Custom House Bunder, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, a small light brown FOX-LIKE DOG, wearing a brass collar, bearing the name "ZEBA." Any one finding it, or able to give the Owner such information as may enable him to trace it, is requested to communicate with Captain DUNCAN, Ship "Beth Shan," care of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 13th August 1868.

NOW READY, PART III. OF
THE BOMBAY
MUNICIPAL RECORD.
(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

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Resolntion of Government on Ditto.
Mr. R. Aitken's Wet Dock Scheme:—
Resolution of Bombay Government.
Despatch of Sir S. Northcote.

Subscriptions registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price Rs. 12 per annum.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom. Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Adertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.
Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

POSTAL NOTICES.

It having been intimated that the s. s. "Norna," proceeding to China on the 14th, will not touch at Galle, no mails will be made up for Ceylon for despatch by the abovenamed vessel.

Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, Singapore, and Hongkong, per steamer "Norna" on the 14th inst., at 10 A.M.

Overland Mails.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 18th August at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

OVERLAND MAILS.

Tuesday.....August	18	Saturday....Oct.	31
„ „	25	„ ....Nov.	7
Tuesday....Sept.	1	„ .... „	14
„ .... „	8	„ .... „	21
„ .... „	15	„ .... „	28
„ .... „	22	„ ....Dec.	5
„ ....Sept.	29	„ .... „	12
Tuesday....	6	„ .... „	19
„ ....October	13	„ .... „	26
„ .... „	20		

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1868.

We purpose this morning to present our readers with a brief analysis of a paper which appeared in a recent number of *Macmillan's Magazine* upon the Sun, with a view to their apprehension of the leading phenomena, which the scientific gentlemen who have been pouring into this country will have to direct their attention upon during the forthcoming eclipse. To most of us, with our piece of smoked glass, the spectacle will be one of great interest, as a mere passing physical phenomenon; but the interest will be deepened beyond all bounds if we understand a little of some of the problems which science will endeavour to resolve at the moment when the moon's shadow is passing over the earth Research of late years has done a great deal to unfold the nature and constitution of the heavenly bodies—of the nearest planet, as well as remote stars and nebulæ—and the numerous scientific eyes which will be directed towards the sun on Tuesday morning next can hardly fail to advance the world another step in its knowledge of the great orb which is the centre of our system and the source of all the life which the system contains.

The progress of our knowledge of solar physics may be said to begin in the days of Galileo with the discovery of spots upon the surface of the sun, which moved across its disc from east to west. Of late years the most careful and elaborate observations have been made regarding them, with remarkable results. It seems now placed beyond all doubt that the spots, as they are called, are chasms or pits of gigantic area, some of them many times larger than our own planet, and leading down from the surface into the interior of the sun. They travel across the face of the sun, or rather we should say the sun carries them across its face in fourteen days, and they almost generally break out near the solar equator. In June of each year they travel across in a straight line, slightly dipping downwards; in September the line is curved; in December the line is again straight with an upward dip; and in February it is again curved, but the curve is inverted. It is noteworthy that their increase and diminution is subject to a fixed law, the cause of which is as yet unknown; but it is demonstrated that in five years they invariably fall from a maximum number to a minimum, and then rise in five years more from the minimum to a maximum again. Every tenth year therefore they are at a maximum. That their origin at least in many cases depends upon the influence of the planets is hardly open to question; for it has been observed that a spot has "a tendency to break out at that portion of the sun which is nearest to the planet Venus. As the sun rotates, carrying the new-born spot farther away from the planet, the spot grows larger, attaining its maximum at the point farthest from Venus, and decreasing again on its approaching this planet." The same occurs with other planets. Now these spots are perpetually changing their shape, as a cloud is continually resolving itself into new forms in our own sky. A portion of the less dark portion of the spot near the edges is seen to break loose from its position and sail away across the black nucleus of the spot; other portions are continually melting into invisibility, and the dark nucleus is equally subject to change of form. Neither liquid nor solid substances change their shapes in this way; it is not the law by which sea or land changes *their* appearance and shape. Such changes refer to a gaseous or cloudy body, and the inference is that the shining envelope of the sun is of a cloudy structure. Spectrum analysis carries our knowledge a step further, and "enables us to state as a proved fact that the light of the sun proceeds from solid or liquid particles in a state of intense incandescence or glowing heat."

Not only do the spots change their shape and appearance, as we have said, like a cloud, but they have a motion of their own, and travel the faster the nearer they are to the sun's equator. As they near the edges of the sun's disc they become invisible, the mouth of the tremendous chasm or irregular tube *into* which spectators from the earth look when the spots are passing along the centre of the sun's disc, being turned away. And here another fact of singular interest presents itself. Down through these chasms or so-called spots there is pouring into the interior of the sun a continuous current from the world (so to speak) outside the sun—strictly and scientifically from the atmosphere surrounding it, of which we have not yet spoken. What is thus carried by a great draft, suction, or downrush, or it may be by the action of the law of gravitation, down into the interior of the sun, science has yet to unfold, and what becomes of it there may be for ever a mystery. Nor is this all. While the atmosphere surrounding the sun is pouring a current of material (whatever it be) down into the sun, or *feeding* it, there is an uprushing current from the interior of the sun into its atmosphere. Where this uprushing current is going on are to be found the most brilliant parts of the sun's surface. It rises into tiny spots and into tremendous mountain-ranges of intensely white-heat clouds. The tinier of them may reach as far as from Bombay to Madras; others rise in galleries and heaps of incandescent vapour stretching in length twice as far as from the earth to the moon and as broad as from Bombay to England. While the mouths of the spots or chasms become invisible as they are wheeled round by the rotating sun from the eye of the spectator, the incandescent mountain heaps stand out at the edge of the disc with greater brilliancy. As to the solar atmosphere into which they project it is neither so brilliant nor so hot as the surface of the sun, and it is a fact of great interest that it contains at least ten elements in a vapoury or gaseous form which are already familiar to us in our own earth.

It will be obvious to our readers that the observations of the scientific gentlemen who are now on a visit to India will not be directed to the phenomena on which we have chiefly dwelt, for these phenomena are the subject of daily scrutiny. The point to which their attention will be chiefly directed lies here. "When the totality "has commenced, apparently close to the "edge of the moon, and, therefore, within the "corona, are observed fantastically-shaped "masses, full lake red, fading into rose pink, va-"riously called red-flames and red-prominences. "Two of the most remarkable of these hitherto "noticed were observed in the eclipse of 1851." The height of some of these prominences above the surface of the sun is 70,000 miles, that is more than thirty times the diameter of the moon, nine times the diameter of the earth, and twelve times the distance between England and Bombay. It is expected that the coming eclipse will enable men of science to determine the nature of these red prominences, regarding which they are as yet in a state of total ignorance. Beyond these, of course, there are other points to which science will turn its eye, but these remarkable appearances are points of singular interest. Speculation has not been idle as to their character, and it has been conjectured that there are grounds for believing that they are not due to incandescent vapour, and that they are solidified or semi-solidified masses of matter existing in the atmosphere of the sun, but in a state of red glowing heat only. "In fact," says the author of the article before us, "the question remains whether the particles in the photosphere itself may not be likened to a white-hot poker and those in the atmosphere," the prominences referred to, "to merely a red-hot one." But this is conjecture only.

It appears from the official "Gazette" that Mr. R. B. Barton (or Dr. Barton, as we must now call him) has obtained an extension of leave, as Clerk of the Insolvent Court, till 9th March 1869. Mr. H. Gamble, the Official Assignee, has also had his furlough extended to that date. Mr. Orr, Prothonotary of the High Court, takes two months' privilege leave, and Mr. G. H. Farran is to act for him.

Our news from Afghanistan and Central Asia gives the first account we have seen of the terms of the Russian treaty with Bokhara. Viewed in connection with what we already know, the details seem probable enough. The great point gained for Russia is the permission to build cantonments, and the places the permission applies to are Karshi, Charjui, and Kermineh. The first lies on the chief route from Samarcand to Afghanistan; the second is a long coveted site a little to the south of the Oxus; and the third is a place of considerable consequence on the direct road between Samarcand and Bokhara. Cantonments and fortification in those three places would form a triangle within which the Khanate of Bokhara would be firmly locked. As to the cities of Bokhara and Samarcand, Russia does not seem to care much to have them. Her troops might with the greatest chances of success have marched on the capital after the recent engagements, but some reason which probably a deep and far-seeing policy may explain restrained her. So, also, with Samarcand: she holds it to show what she has the power to do, but is willing to restore it to the Shah if he preserves good faith. A wish to conciliate may exist, or it may be thought that a few exclusively Russian fortifications in well-chosen positions would give more real strength in the meantime than the holding of cities swarming with the indigenous inhabitants of the country. A strong body of well-armed and well-disciplined soldiers at Kermineh would overawe both of the chief cities of the Khanate, and would certainly be able to deal as it liked with the communications between them; while another force at Charjui would command the Oxus, and a third at Karshi would be situated, as we have said, on the highway of communication between the Khanate and Afghanistan—the road by which Vambery travelled on his return journey in 1863. Two remarks may be made in connection with these measures:—first, that no better places could have been chosen than Karshi and Charjui, with a view of obtaining influence in regions further south; and secondly, that there can no longer be any pretence of a wish on the part of Russia to confine her advances to the unsettled and misgoverned regions of the eastern parts of the "Chinese empire." We might add, that if Russia had merely wanted the paltry profits of the trade of Central Asia she would probably have shown a greater wish to get possession of Bokhara and Samarcand. Besides what we have mentioned, the treaty seems also to provide for the erection of a Russian fortification on the Zerafshan, to the north of Samarcand; and for the construction of a road, at the expense of the Shah, between Samarcand and Bokhara. The Khanate is further to pay an annual tribute of 1½ lakhs of tillahs of gold.

The news from Afghanistan does not give us the details of the occupation of Ghiznee by Mahomed Yakoob Khan, which was reported in a telegram in Monday's issue. Our next letter will no doubt contain those details.

We gave a list (says the "Poona Observer") of the probable reliefs for the ensuing season last week, which was in some respects erroneous. The following, however, as being the present decisions, may, we believe, be safely relied upon:—

British Regiments.

46th Regiment from Poona to England.
96th Regiment from Poona to the Bengal Presidency; probably Fyzabad.
2nd (Queen's) Regiment from Aden to Poona.
39th Regiment from England to Poona.
93rd Highlanders from Bengal Presidency to Poona.
82nd Regiment from Kurrachee to Aden.

Native Regiments.

2nd Grenadiers from Sattara to Poona.
3rd Bombay N. I. from Poona to Kolapoor.
9th Bombay N. I. from Dhoolia to Poona.
23rd Bombay N. I. from Kattiwar to Dhoolia

From this it will be seen that the Royal Welch Fusiliers will remain at Colaba until they go home. The 93rd are kilted Highlanders, and will add an agreeable variety to the costumes of the Poona garrison.

According to the "Deccan Herald," an officer in the subaltern ranks of the 12th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, at Poona, is in arrest for a breach of etiquette towards an officer of the regiment at the mess table. The case has been referred for the decision to the General Officer commanding the division.

A large dinner party was given on Monday night by Lieut. Colonel Warden to all the Transport Corps officers now at Poona, who served under his command in Abyssinia. Everything passed off in a very pleasing and convivial manner. We hear that it is in contemplation to ask the gallant Director of the Land Transport Train to meet these officers at a grand dinner to be given at the club of Western India on Saturday next the 15th instant.—*Deccan Herald.*

A "report and account of the Surat Local Funds," dated 30th July last, appears in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of yesterday. It shows that the total receipts at the committee's disposal since the constitution of the fund in September 1863 amounted to Rs. 6,54,579. The operations coming under the head of "New Works—communications" had extended over 206¼ miles, of which 177 miles were principal lines of communication to the railway, or from one talooka to another. The total expenditure on these works at the close of this year would be Rs. 4,75,079; Rs. 294,565 had been estimated as required to complete them. As to metalling the roads, "the committee were in February 1867 reluctantly obliged to resolve—'That except in very special cases, and for short distances, the local roads should not be metalled, since the expense, both in the first instance, and for subsequent maintenance, will be far beyond the resources of the Fund.' The necessity for this decision will be apparent from the fact that the estimated cost of metalling at very moderate rates is Rs. 7,82,986 for the 177 miles already referred to, and that the maintenance, even at the low estimate of Rs. 800 per mile per annum, would amount to Rs. 1,41,600, or more than the entire Local Fund of the collectorate. Though it is thus not in the committee's power to construct and maintain roads perfect in every respect throughout the collectorate, those on the system which they have adopted will be a vast advance on the existing state of things, since they will be bridged and straight, as also decidedly superior in surface to the existing tracks." In regard to "miscellaneous new works," it appears that six new dhurumsallas have been built, and contributions been made towards four others; and that fifty-nine new wells have been made. The *repairs* effected on communications would cost Rs. 63,097, and under the head of miscellaneous repairs the total expenditure was Rs. 64,181.

The agent of the P. & O. Co. at Calcutta has been arranging a trip for the convenience of those who wish to see the total eclipse of the 18th instant.

We learn with regret that the contry will lose for a time the services of Sir Henry Durand. His health is said to be much shaken, and he goes home, we believe, in the course of September.—*Pioneer.*

The "correspondent" who informed you that a raid had been made on Kohat by the "Bazoties," and that the troops turned out, was incorrect. News reached the officer commanding through the Deputy Commissioner, that some 20 or 30 thieves were lying concealed in a nullah close in front of the cantonments on the Peshawur road, and a company of infantry were sent to beat up and down the nullah; but the thieves were either too well concealed or had made off. The night was very dark. The Bazoties have made no further raids since the 11th March, and are not at all comfortable in their summer retreat in "Teerah."—*Correspondent of the "Pioneer."*

We have reasons for believing that the departure of their Excellencies the Viceroy, and the Commander-in-Chief from Simla will be early this year. We have also heard that there is little or no chance of a "Farewell Durbar" It will be so close upon the termination of the Viceroy's official career that there will be many other and more important matters to think of, preparatory to making over the affairs of the State to other hands, The Commander-in-Chief will leave Simla early in October, and will visit some of the new sites fixed upon for barracks in the Hill stations, after which His Excellency will join his camp in the plains, probably at Meerut, and make a tour of inspection.—*Mofusslite.*

The Government of Bengal has addressed the Board of Revenue, acknowledging the receipt of reports on the effects of the late floods in the Cuttack division. In reply to those letters the Lieutenant-Governor remarks that it is very gratifying to note the warm interest which was evinced by all the public officers of the province, in obtaining full information as to the state of the crops, and the prospects which the people had before them. With regard to the question discussed in one of the reports as to the prices to be put on the stocks of Government rice, Mr. Grey agrees with the Commissioner and the Board that it would be very undesirable to lower the rates, so as to run the risk of the stocks being exhausted, before it was known exactly what amount of relief might be required during the rains.—*Englishman.*

The Board of Agency of the East India Railway Company has passively declined to accept the decision of the Government of India as to the source from which funds for the payment of current working expenses of their line are to be obtained. The Government of Bengal recently reported this circumstance to that of India, and solicited instructions how to act under these circumstances. The Viceroy in reply has informed the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that this matter must await the decision of the Secretary of State to whom it has been reported for orders. —*Indian Daily News.*

We hear from Hyderabad that the Resident and the majority of his Staff have gone to Bolarum. Captain Tweedie, the Superintendent of Bazaars and Police, has re-assumed his post on his return from the campaign in Abyssinia. The natives wonder what reward the British and native Governments will confer on Meer Ukbar Ali, of Hyderabad. This gentleman is honorably mentioned in the despatches of Sir Robert Napier. The Bombay High Court have issued a writ under Act VIII. of 1859 against a native of the Nizam's country. It is supposed here the defendant will appeal to Sir Salar Jung to have the case investigated in the Civil Courts of Hyderabad. The amount is a large one. The case has arisen out of dealings in cotton in Bombay by an agent. The principal is a subject of the Nizam. There is a rumour in the city that twenty lakhs of rupees are to be paid to the Nizam as the surplus revenues of the Berars. This surplus is the produce of several years.—*Englishman.*

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, 13th August.

			Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee Akote..	New	..	210 to 215
Broach...	..	..	215 to 220
Dhollera..	..	..	225 to 230
Bhownuggur Veeraval..	..	..	195 to 205
Vingorla...	..	..	210 to 212
Dharwar Sawginned	..	..	225 to 228
Khandeish.. Barsee	..	..	210 to 212

Ready sales ... ... 325 Candies.
Market dull.

AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

18th July.—The following moorasillah from Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan to the address of Azim Khan was read to the Ameer to-day:—"Surwar Khan, I am told, has proved so cowardly that he has confined himself to the city of Ghiznee. Tell him to raise batteries outside the city gates to oppose the enemy, and to pitch his own camp out of it. I have despatched Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan to his assistance, and hope he will soon come to Cabul." The Ameer ordered this letter to be sent to Sirdar Surwar Khan in original. News was received at Cabul this day to the effect that the brother of Sahibzadah Ghoolam Jan, who was at the head of the discontents of Punjshere, had collected a very large number of Kohistanees and was committing depredations on Chareekar. The Cabul troops, despatched by the Ameer to chastise the Punjshere rebels, have not proceeded more than a journey of one march from Cabul. A kossid secretly arrived at Cabul this night from Khelat with letters for some of the Cabul Sirdars from Ameer Shere Ally Khan. He is also in possession of a moorasillah from that Ameer to the address of the Akhoond of Swat, informing the latter of his (the Ameer's) arrival at Khelat and of other particulars. He will leave Cabul this evening for Swat. It was reported to-day that Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan had annexed Dushti Soofaid, an important district near Bamian, to the possessions of Ameer Shere Ally Khan. Also that a large number of the residents of the Chareekar district have joined Sirdar Fatteh Mahomed Khan at Lah Gurh as volunteers.

19th July.—The Ameer a few days ago desired the Cabul merchants to advance to him a sum of two lacs of rupees. This having been refused to him, he this day ordered the kootwall to take back from them the sixty thousand rupees paid to them from the Custom's office in part payment of the old debt. The merchants are being chased by the kootwall's men, and till they pay the money back, these will not leave them. The following petition from Sahibzadah Ghoolam Jan Kohistanee to the Ameer's address was read to Azim Khan this day:—"I have been so far successful in my attempts to bring the Zoolmut Chiefs to my side that they have after all written to Sirdar Fatteh Mahomed Khan, the General of Ameer Shere Ally Khan, informing him that they could not give up the cause of the ruler of Cabul. These having come into the snare, the general residents will follow them eventually." The Ameer hereupon ordered the moostoufee to write a moorasillah to the Khans of Zoolmut expressing his highest gratitude at the loyalty displayed by them at last towards himself, and remarking that it would not pass without some special honour having been shown to them by the durbar.

Bokhara News.

The following news was received at Cabul from Bokhara. The accounts are from a letter dated Khilm, 12th Rabeeoolawal (4th July) quoting from Bokhara letters:—"General Kaufmann, the Russian Governor General in Turkistan, subsequently to the capture of Samarkand at the end of May last concluded a treaty with the Shah of Bokhara, to which His Majesty and his principal Councillors have attached their seals. The Shah, according to the terms which the Russian General had so long insisted upon, was, *first*, to pay to the Russians a lac and a half tillahs of gold annually as tribute; *second*, he was to allow the Russians full authority to raise three cantonments at three different places *viz.* at Karshi, Charjui on the banks of the Oxus, and Krimineh. The Shah was allowed the undisturbed possession of Bokhara, and it was even the wish of the General that should he prove faithful to the Russians in fulfilling the engagements now entered into, Samarkand might be restored to him. First of all the Russians contemplate erecting a strong military post on the banks of the River Zerafshan to the north of Samarkand. From the lastnamed station to Bokhara a royal road shall be constructed for the convenience of travellers, at the expense of the Bokhara government, as already decided. The Russians are to deliver to the Shah the Begs and others captured by them in the late seige of Samarkand and the engagement at Nooratta, and to receive as ransom one thousand tillahs of gold per head. The Shah was further to take special care of the safety of the caravans and kaffilahs of merchandise that pass between Orenburgh and the River Amoo, as far as his own territory was concerned. The Russian General, after the conclusion of the peace, ordered the army at Samarkand to return to its headquarters, Tashkund and Jazuk,—a small number of troops only remaining at the first-mentioned place sufficient to hold it.

Cabul News—(*Continued.*)

20th July.—It was reported to the Ameer this day that some of the Cabul merchants have effected their escape from the city in consequence of the ill-treatment to which they were subjected to by the kootwall. The Ameer hereupon ordered Sirdar Abbas Khan Barukzie to send his men in search of those merchants, who were ordered to be brought in chains to his presence in the event of their capture. The Ameer also ordered Major Kareem Khan this day to despatch five hundred sowars from Killah Mahmood immediately to Chareekar to join there the Ameer's troops to suppress the insurrection of the Punjsherees. News was received from Turkistan this day to the effect that Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan has at last been acknowledged by the Meers of Budakhshan as an "independent ruler" of Turkistan, and that they have recognized in him their sovereign. Their territory will therefore be called tributary to the Governor of Turkistan. The Sirdar was at Tukhta Pool. Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan had, by the last accounts, entered Bamian, and was, according to the instructions of the Cabul durbar, engaged in punishing the Hazara Charjhoree men who come in his way. The Hazaras have opposed a strong resistance to him.

21st July.—The following petition from Sirdar Nasroollah Khan, the Governor of Jellalabad, was received by the Ameer this day:—"An engagement recently took place between Syed Mahmood, son of Syed Bahoo Khan, and Syed Kassim, the Governor of Koonair. The whole of the Mahmandees who sided with Bahoo Khan's son took part in this engagement. Syed Kassim, our Governor at Koonair, was defeated with heavy loss on his side. I am sorry to say Kassim has since fled to Mirza Poosht, leaving the fortress at Koonair in the hands of the enemy, who have put it on fire. The loss on Syed Mahmood's side was thirty-five men killed, and on the Governor's side two hundred men killed and wounded. I have now despatched seven hundred Aljaree troops to Mirza Poosht for the relief of Syed Kassim." Contrary to the contents of this letter, another letter, received by the Ameer in the meanwhile, announced his success in another quarter. It was reported that Arsala Khan Jeharkhyle, a formidable Ghilzie chief, and friend of Ameer Shere Ally Khan, having made a union with the residents of Lah Gurh, had taken the Cabul Ameer's Governor at that place as a prisoner and occupied the fort. Sirdar Ahmed Khan with his brother was despatched by the Ameer to drive back Arsala Khan from Lah Gurh and to re-establish the Ameer's authority in that district. This was effected by the Sirdar nominated to the duty in a way creditable to him. His report runs thus:—"The Lah Gurhians, at the instigation of Arsala Khan, had become troublesome and thrown off the yoke of obedience. In accordance with your commands I arrived here to chastise them. To win over them entirely intrigues were made by me with the principal residents of Lah Gurh, and the plan so far succeeded, that when I reached Kotull with my troops the Lah Gurhians kept perfect silence and did not oppose me. Arsala Khan, who believe the people would oppose me, seeing his hopes not realized, withdrew, and it was reported has proceeded to Sirdar Fatteh Mahomed Khan's camp. After his giving away I entered Lah Gurh and was also given the possession of Gurdaiz, the fort, which the people had given up to Arsala Khan. The disturbance has ceased, and all is quiet here at the present moment." The Ameer ordered the letter to be forwarded to Sirdar Mahomed Surwur Khan at Ghiznee for information.

22nd July.—The Ameer openly gave out, in to-day's durbar, that he had made a demand of two lacs of rupees upon the mahajuns and merchants of the city, for the purpose of paying Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan's troops, who were expected to arrive at Cabul shortly, and that this he was obliged to do in accordance with the arrangements entered into with the Sirdar. A letter received at Cabul from Turkistan this day by the Ameer stated that the Meer of Maimanah, Sirdar Mahomed Uslum Khan, has given his daughter in marriage to Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan. The same letter stated that some difference has arisen between Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan and Abdool Rahman Khan, and that unless this be removed the former will not move from Bamian for Cabul. The Ameer on hearing this ordered letters to be written to both the Sirdars enquiring of them as to what had led them to disagree with each other. The following, however, is the cause of Ismail Khan's dissatisfaction. He rendered important services to Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan in his acquisition of Turkistan. Before that time he was dragged from one place to another by the present, as well as the late, Cabul Ameer. All this has resulted in nothing so far as his own interest is concerned. As usual the Sirdar runs here and there with little or no advantage to himself.

23rd July.—Twenty Ghilzies arrived at Cabul this day in chains from Jellalabad as sent by Sirdar Nasroolah Khan. They are plunderers and are said to have committed great mischief in the way between Jellalabad and Cabul. The Ameer Azim Khan ordered a few of them (who were ringleaders) to be beheaded, while the rest were sent to jail. Their lives have been spared because they will prove instrumental in causing the capture of their brethren. Sirdar Nasroollah Khan also reported that the Ghilzies had not been very troublesome of late, and that consequently the passage to Jellalabad from the Cabul road was comparatively safe now. Sirdar Ghoolam Mahomed Khan Candaharee, who had been stationed at Cabul for the last few months, suddenly made his flight from the city last night. It is reported he has gone to Candahar in accordance with the instructions of Ameer Shere Ally Khan, with whom he was secretly connected. This Sirdar has also large estates at Candahar, which was another reason for his flight from Cabul. A petition received by the Ameer from Sirdar Surwar Khan this day stated—"According to your valuable instructions I have now pitched my *khawa* (tent) outside the city of Ghiznee and will in future make rounds in its neighbourhood to see the state of the enemy."

24th July.—Rumours having reached the Ameer this day to the effect that Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan has gone back to Moker from his camp Nanee, he (the Ameer) despatched a few sowars to Ghiznee to enquire into the fact. Sirdar Zoolfikar Khan, brother of Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan, was a few days ago despatched from Jellalabad by orders of the Ameer to Chareekar to suppress the disturbance raised there by the residents of Punjshere. A petition was received from him by the Ameer to-day, stating that there was quiet now in that quarter. As soon as Sirdar Zoolfikar Khan made his appearance at Kotull Justuk, the Punjsherees, hearing of his approach, were perfectly disheartened and deserted the Chareekar station, having put a number of its shops and other buildings on fire. The Ameer had removed the prisoner, Sirdar Wully Mahomed, to his camp, Deh Booree, for a change of climate. It was this day rumoured at Cabul that he died in that village. The report, however, requires confirmation.

BOMBAY.

University of Bombay.—A meeting of the Senate will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, to-day, at 5 P.M.

At an extraordinary general meeting yesterday, of the Victoria Spinning Company (Limited), Messrs. Byramjee Cursetjee and Lulloobhoy Vullubbhoy were appointed liquidators, with full power to compromise debts, liabilities, &c., and without any remuneration.

At the end of last week the value of silver in the Bombay Mint ready for coinage was Rs. 30,55,766, in addition to which there was Rs. 2,810 not assayed, making a total of Rs. 30,58,576, of which Rs. 30,00,000 belonged to the Currency Department.

It will be seen, from the advertisement in another column, that the Lenton Troupe perform this and to-morrow evening in Her Majesty's Theatre, Grant Road, for the last times previous to going to Poona. The very inclement weather which has prevailed of late has doubtless prevented many persons from visiting the clever performances of this highly-talented company; all such should avail themselves of the present opportunity.

On Monday last we published a statement of the rain-fall in Bombay up to the 8th instant inclusive, but as there was an unusually heavy downpour on Sunday, the rain-fall up to 9 A.M. on the 10th (Monday) may be interesting. The fall appears from the following:—

	Up to 8th incl.	Up to 9 A.M. on 10th.
Byculla (J. J. Hos.)...............	52·77	64·05
Fort (E. G. Hos.).................	53·33	60·75
Colaba (Observ.)	40·26	48·33

Thus, at Byculla, during the 9th, and up to 9 A.M. on the 10th, there was a fall of 11 inches 28 cents; at the Fort, 7 inches 42 cents.; and at Colaba, 8 inches 7 cents. At the hospital of the 21st Regiment N. I. on the Esplanade the total rain-fall to the 10th was 57 inches 19 cents.

The fall of rain at Matheran, up to the 27th ultimo, was 191 inches 1 cent.; at Mahableshwur it was 104 inches 78 cents.

The marine court of enquiry with reference to the loss of the ship "Mai Blume," which was last week destroyed by fire, will be presided over by Mr. John Connon, the acting Chief Magistrate, and Lieutenant C. S. P. Woodruffe, R. N., of the troop ship "Malabar." It is to be held this afternoon.

The enquiry regarding the collision of the steam ship "Sakura" with the pilot schooner "Zephyr" was resumed yesterday. James Jameison, first class pilot, in command of the "Wavelet," No. 2 schooner, corroborated the evidence of Mr. Sculpthorpe, which we reported yesterday, and continued—When we saw the steamer stop I made for her for the purpose of putting a pilot on board, no other schooners having pilots on board but my own. We found the steamer and schooner inside of the outer floating light. I put Mr. Sculpthorpe on board the steamer. He had been down in the cabin during the whole time, and from the time I took him out of No. 3 till he went in my boat to go on board the steamer Mr. Sculpthorpe was sober and perfectly competent for his duty. Cross-examined by Mr. Prentis—When the steamer altered her course she went right for the harbour. I think it was unnecessary for Mr. Ingle, in command of No. 3, to show flash lights when I did so, he having no pilots on board. I parted with No. 3 to land pilots, and it was the duty of No. 3 to remain in the middle station, where it was his business and the duty of that steamer to be. When I saw the steamer's light, although I was going to land pilots, it was my duty to turn and supply a pilot if I could. The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock on Wednesday next, the 19th instant, to consider their decision.

The following passengers arrived yesterday per steamer "Scotia," Captain Hamlin, from Calcutta and the Coast:—Madame Laurent, Miss Laurent, Mrs. Brooks and child, Miss Cruickshank, Mr. Brown, Mr. Candy, Mr. Chrystal, Mr. Rebbels, Mr. Haire, Mr. and Mrs. Morris and child.

The weather report for the Poona collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st July shows that rain had been abundant everywhere; that the transplanting of rice had been wholely completed; that the sowing of bajree had commenced; and that the general appearance of the crops was encouraging to the farmers, though not so in Bhimthurry, where they were withering for want of rain. The mortality was decreasing among the cattle.

The weather report of the Rutnagherry collectorate for the same fortnight informs us that in consequence of the favourable rainfall transplanting operations of rice had been completed in all the talookas. In some, wurkus crops were advancing rapidly; in others, waglee and wurree were in progress. The state of health was partially good. Dysentry prevailed in the Rutnagherry talooka, and cattle disease was also prevalent.

From the report for the Kulladghee collectorate we learn that in almost all the villages there had been more or less rain during the fortnight, and that a small number of cattle had died from cattle disease.

With reference to the Belgaum collectorate the weather report shows that during the fortnight there was a heavy fall of rain in Belgaum and Beedee. In Jumpgaum, Chikodee and Gokak the fall was moderate, and in the remaining two talooks, Purnegar and Uthee, there was little or no rain. The crops were generally good with the exception of those in Uthee, where they were suffering for want of rain.

THE FLOODS ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

The telegrams received on Wednesday evening and yesterday morning from the B. B. and C. I. line contain intelligence of a heavy rain fall and floods in the Baroda district, causing a temporary interruption of communication between Baroda and Ahmedabad. There is no damage anywhere on the railway which will not be sufficiently repaired so as to enable communication to be restored within two or three days; except at the Nerbudda, which is a more serious misfortune, and one on which it is premature at present to pronounce. Temporary arrangements will, however, be made for the conveyance of traffic across that river as soon as it can be done. Yesterday it was expected trains from the south would be able to reach Unclesur, five miles from the Nerbudda.

We learn that the telegraph lines on the B. B. and C. I. line have been seriously damaged by the extensive floods between Bombay and Deesa. It was expected, however, that the line would be repaired and direct communication with Kurrachee established by this evening.

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THE TRYON TESTIMONIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At a meeting of the committee, held yesterday at the Royal Hotel, it was resolved to publish a list of subscriptions with the letters sent home relating to this subject. I therefore hand you the following letters for the purpose.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. G. McDOWELL, Secretary.

Bombay, 12th August 1868.

P.S.—Intelligence has been received from Calcutta that the Commanders of Transports were to have a meeting for this object on the 6th of August.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST FOR A TESTIMONIAL TO BE PRESENTED TO CAPTAIN TRYON, R.N.,

By the Commanders of the Hired Transports engaged in the late Abyssinian Expedition.

Name.	Ship's Name.	No.	Amt.
			Rs.
Committee.			
John Miller, Chairman	West Indian (s)	8	50
Robert Watson, Treasurer	Californian (s)	7	50
J. H. Baillie	Dilawur	139	100
F. Grogan	The Queen (s)	4	50
T. B. Rees	British Monarch	68	50
G. Greig	Cowasjee Jehanghier	150	100
J. White	Zoroaster	56	50
T. McNabb	Canova	49	20
E. Whineray	Royal Standard	115	20
C. Emerson	Kingston	60	30
J. Shaw	Royal Edward	108	30
— Pike	Kooria Mooria	21	30
T. Purdy	Napier	159	50
W. H. Knight	Scotland	85	50
E. Oram	Atmosphere	6	50
E. F. Ellis	Empress	198	50
W. H. Stapledon	Albertine	29	30
T. Scott	Premchund Roychund	136	50
C. Symons	Arundel	55	50
H. Gibb	E. Henderson	58	50
W. Cummings	Decision	74	50
A. Burns	Egeria	154	30
H. Wheeler	Mabel	99	20
P. Slaughter	Spray of the Ocean	48	30
A. Macaulay	Agra	175	20
M. Lyle	Bruce	159	30
D. Currie	North Wind	35	20
G. Mathias	Royal Saxon	79	30
C. Holloway	Star of India	51	30
D. Cowan	Castle Eden	33	30
R. D. Lyons	Ellen Stuart	107	30
— Kennedy	Tynemouth	..	10
— France	Oliver Cromwell	..	10
— Gottliel	Viscount Canning	..	25
— Singer	Sophia Joachim	..	10
D. Scott	Dreadnought	73	30
T. Feran	Irwell	82	30
J. C. Cumming	John Bright	63	50
J. Osborne	Pearl of India	116	30
J. G. Ballingall	Atalanta	136	40
D. Stewart	Knighton	148	50
J. Page	Queen of Australia	7	30
W. Chambers	Sam Cearns	59	30
A. Nichols	Bosworth	122	50
J. Hamilton	Altcar	..	30
— Bissett	Dilharrie	..	100
— Kelly	Bulwark	..	100
L. A. Berriman	Mai Blume	61	50
R. Whitburn	Exonian	173	50
G. Welsh	Friga	88	20
— Van Naughter	Hahnemann	37	30
John Robson	Hope	82	10
A. Cotter	Tim Whiffler	166	30
— Smith	Indian Chief	..	50
— Whiting	Clytie	..	20
H. Brooks	City of Agra	..	20
A. J. Cowley	Victoria Cross	..	20
— Soames	Sunda	..	30
— Barlow	Norna	..	30
— Anderson	Ottawa	..	30
— Meredith	King of Italy	..	35
J. Thomason	Alsager	185	20
J. Miller	Armenian	11	20
A. Silversparre	Mary Ann	119	20
G. Brown	Empire of Peace	65	20
— Coates	Bombay Castle	..	20
— Phillips	Moderation	..	10
— Worsley	Glenduro	..	10
— Salmon	Peruvian	..	50
— Enright	Great Victoria	..	50
G. C. Parker	Asia	..	30
P. T. Rogers	Western Empire	..	30
C. H. H. Hutchins	Zenobia	..	30
H. Kingcome	Compta	..	20
H. Manning	Kangaroo	..	50
T. Flavin	Peerless	..	50
W. G. Watson	David Malcolmson	..	50
— Watt	Geraint	132	50
— Braddon	Cannata	145	50
— Morgan	Tirrell	162	30
W. Galgey	Annie Frost	..	50
— Jordan	Sunbeam	..	50
— Rawle	Star of the North	..	50
— Bell	Howden	..	20
— Sanglois	Defiance	..	50
— Fernie	Lord Palmerston	..	20
— Wardrop	Glendevon	..	10
— McDougall	Athena	..	10
— Thomas	Clasmerden	..	20
— Bosskell	Thales	..	100
— Flatt	Tilly	..	10
— Baker	American	..	20
— Wright	Michael Scott	..	100
— White	Gavin Steel	..	100
— Potts	Scimitar	..	100
— Broadfoot	Mofussilite	..	100
— Rands	Nelson	..	20
— Yeo	Burmah	..	20
Name unknown		..	20
Amount Remitted	Total £361-3-0	Rs.	3,810

Names of subscribers come to hand since remittance—

— Atkinson	Bimalaya (s)	50
— Avern	Euphrates (s)	50
— Thomas	Dharwar	30
Geo. Baldwin	Pearl (s)	20
		150
	Amount Remitted	3,810
	Total Amount subscribed....Rs.	3,960

(Copy.)

Bombay, 10th August 1868.

Messrs. ELKINGTON, & Co., Liverpool.

GENTLEMEN,—The Commanders of the Transports engaged in the late Abyssinian Expedition, have subscribed to present Captain Tryon, R. N., with a Testimonial. A cheque for £3613s is sent home by this mail to "The Mercantile Marine Service Association," Water Street, for this object.

It is the wish of the subscribers, that the Testimonial consist, of a " service of Plate with a handsome Centrepiece" bearing the following inscription:—

"Presented to Captain Tryon, R. N., by the Commanders of the Transports engaged in the late Abyssinian Expedition, as a token of their appreciation of his courtesy and kindness to them whilst in discharge of his arduous duties at Annesley Bay, as Principal Agent of Transports afloat."

They also wish it to be as commemorative of Annesley Bay as you can design it, and the said Association may be of service to you in this matter.

It is expected more subscriptions will yet come in, but you must be guided for the present, in your advancement and design of the work by the actual amount now remitted. Photographs of the Testimonial to the number of 150 will have to be taken, for distribution amongst the subscribers, and allowance will therefore have to be made for this expense out of the amount remitted.

Wishing you to communicate with the Mercantile Marine Service Association on this subject,—I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN MILLER,
Chairman of Committee for Subscribers.

(Copy)

Bombay, 10th August 1868.

To the PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL of the Mercantile Marine Service Association Liverpool.

GENTLEMEN,—You would learn from newspapers forwarded to you by the last two mails, that the Commanders of the Hired Transports engaged in the late Abyssinian Expedition have subscribed to present Captain Tryon, R. N., with a Testimonial expressive of their appreciation of his courtesy, affability and gentlemanly kindness to them, whilst performing his arduous duties in the trying heat of Annesley Bay.

At a public meeting of the subscribers, it was unanimously resolved to request you to act for us in this matter, as our Committee will soon be scattered, and are not likely to meet in Liverpool at any one time.

I have therefore, as Chairman for the subscribers, to ask you kindly to act for us, and I do this with pleasure, with every confidence in your ability and taste, and with every faith in your kindness to comply with our wishes.

Any of the members of our Committee who are in Liverpool at the time of the presentation or during its preparation are requested to co-operate with you, for we wish the presentation to be made from your Rooms, and by your addressing a letter to Captain Tryon, R. N., Army and Navy Club, he will attend for the purpose.

I enclose you a Draft on the Bank of England for £361 3s, being the amount, with loss of Exchange, of subscriptions received here to date. We hope soon to be able to make another remittance as numbers of the Transports are at Calcutta and other ports and have not had yet an opportunity of subscribing. I also enclose you a copy of a letter addressed to Messrs Elkington & Co., Church Street, who will make the Testimonial subject to your approval.

You will also find enclosed a list of subscribers with amounts attached, and if you will kindly allow it to lie on one of your Reading Room Tables, it may give an opportunity to some of the many Commanders of Transports, who have gone from here, to subscribe to it. I shall furnish you on a future day with the names of those who have not subscribed, in order that you may call their attention to the list should they visit your Rooms.—I remain, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

JOHN MILLER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. PREMCHUND ROYCHUND'S EVIDENCE REGARDING CERTAIN OF MR. M. H. SCOTT'S TRANSACTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel obliged by your allowing me the use of your columns to contradict Mr. Premchund Roychund's statements to the Bank of Bombay Commissioners—that the late Mr. M. H. Scott was concerned in the joint account speculation, in shares of the Bombay Reclamation Co. and Port Canning Co., which formed subject of enquiry.

The fact simply is, as confirmed to me by Premchund in writing since his examination on Wednesday the 5th instant, that he had apportioned to Mr. Scott a share in the speculations referred to without any sort of previous communication with Mr. Scott, and that Mr. Scott, then in England, at once declined having anything to do with the transactions on hearing of them.

Premchund's evidence regarding the loan of five lacs of rupees to the Mazagon Company is also calculated to mislead. The promissory note was signed by the directors of the Company, and two of the original purchasers of the Powder Works, Premchund and Mr. Scott, by his attorney Mr. Tracey; and, although Mr. Scott expressed great surprise and annoyance at his name having been made use of, he did *not* repudiate the liability.

Premchund promised to correct his evidence, but as his explanations are not satisfactory, I am compelled to adopt this mode of contradicting his mis-statements. I have unfortunately not the means at present of refuting other statements of Premchund's regarding Mr. Scott, but the above examples of the rashness of his assertions will enable the public to judge what reliance ought to be placed on his evidence.—I have, &c.,

JAMES G. SMITH.

Bombay, 13th August.

BOMBAY JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING.

AN adjourned quarterly meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday afternoon. The Hon'ble Mr. Bayley occupied the chair, and there was not a large attendance of Justices.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

The Chairman said the first business before the meeting was with regard to the municipal loans on which subject the following minute of the Finance Committee of date 7th August had been circulated:—

1. Read Memorandum dated 28th July 1868, by the Controller Municipal Accounts, with accompanying statements, showing the position of the Municipality on the 30th June 1868. It was agreed that these papers be circulated to the Justices with the following observations of the Finance Committee: The accounts now submitted may be relied upon as representing, with a close approach to accuracy, the actual state of the various funds on the 30th June 1868. The sums entered under the head of "amount not booked" have been ascertained from the audited statements of expenditure submitted by departments up to the 30th June, and are not, as might be supposed, mere estimates. The cost of stores expended and the workshop charges have been included, though not distributed finally to service heads, and with the exception of Messrs. Glover and Co.'s unadjusted account, noticed in the last paragraph of the Controller's Memorandum, no charge due to the half-year has been omitted.

2. Referring to the accounts of the Municipal Fund given in the Appendix to the report of the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1867, it will be seen that amalgamating the Halalcore Account, which strictly belongs to the Municipal Fund, the net excess of liabilities over assets on the 31st December 1867 was Rs. 4,52,933-14-4. But under the head of Assets the Municipal Workshop, valued at Rs. 1,19,595-2-1, were included. These cannot be looked upon as an available asset. Excluding the value of the workshop the net liability will be Rs. 5,72,529-0-5. A further addition has to be made of the share of Messrs. Glover's unadjusted account due to the year 1867, which is certainly not less and is probably more than half the total sum which the Controller estimates at about one lakh.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Assets M. 4	17,78,671	10	3
Deduct.			
Debt from Halalcores' Account	4,85,248	11	10
	12,93,422	14	5
Add.			
Wheel Tax to be recovered	64,044	2	8
Halalcore Cess to be recovered	2,53,000	0	0
Total Assets	16,10,467	1	1
Liabilities as per M. 4	20,63,400	15	5
Net excess Liabilities	4,52,933	14	4

3. Adding Rs. 50,000 on this account the net liability of the Municipal Fund on the 31st December 1867 may be put down at Rs. 6,22,529-3. Treating the accounts of the Municipal Fund for the half-year ending 30th June 1868, now circulated in the same manner, *i. e.*, amalgamating the Halalcore Account and excluding the Workshops from the assets, and adding to the liabilities the sum of one lakh on account of Messrs. Glover's bills, it will be found that the net liability of the Municipal Fund on the 30th of June 1868 was Rs. 5,42,436.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Assets as per No. 1 A	32,39,905	1	8
Deduct.			
Due for Halalcore account	4,11,758	10	3
	28,28,146	7	5
Add.			
Halalcore cess to be recovered	1,86,223	11	5
	30,14,370	2	10
Deduct.			
Workshops 1,19,595 2 1 Glover and Co. 1,00,000 0 0	2,19,595	2	1
Total assets	27,94,775	0	9
Liabilities No. 1 A	33,37,210	15	11
Net excess Liabilities	5,42,435	15	2

4. The difference between these sums, Rs. 6,22,529 and Rs. 5,42,436, or in round numbers Rs. 80,000, represents the amount of reduction in the net liability of the Municipal Fund effected during the half-year ended 30th June 1868. This result is very satisfactory, as it proves that the expenditure has been kept well within the income since the commencement of this year.

5. In the preceding paragraphs the committee have dealt with the net liability, *i. e.*, the difference between the total liabilities and the total assets. They will now notice the outstandings themselves more particularly.

6. On the 31st December 1867, *see* Statement M 4, Appendix to Commissioner's Annual Report, the following sums are shown as due to the accounts specified below:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Adjusting Accounts	Rs.	2,10,156	2	2
Suspense Account	,,	1,23,217	8	0
Sundry Accounts	,,	13,06,402	2	10
Total Rupees		16,39,775	13	0

To this, as above explained, should be added Rs. 50,000 on Messrs. Glover's account, which is still unadjusted, making the total Rs. 16,89,775-13-0.

7. The above items correspond with those of which the details are given in Statement A, page 6 of the Accounts now circulated, the total of which as there given, is Rs. 17,10,583-3-0, or adding one lakh on Messrs. Glover's account, say Rs. 18,10,583-3-0.

8. There was therefore an increase in the amount outstanding under the above heads on the 30th of June 1868, as compared with the 31st of December 1867 of Rs. 1,20,807.

9. The proximate cause of this increase is that the collections have, as explained in previous reports of the committee, fallen into arrears. The extent to which this has actually affected the amount of outstandings on all accounts may be nearly estimated by comparing the total liabilities on 31st December, viz., Rs. 20,63,401, with the total liabilities on the 30th of June, which (excluding the house rate loan, which appears on both sides of the account) were Rs. 22,91,210. To speak in general terms, while the *net* liability of the Municipal Fund has been reduced during the half-year by some 80,000 rupees, the gross amount of outstandings has increased by Rs. 2,30,000, or say, including Messrs. Glover's debt, by Rs. 2,80,000, and this is due to the unsatisfactory working of the system of collection during the first half of the year.

10. It is however with the items referred to above in paragraphs 6, 7, and 8, that it is necessary to deal specially at present. These are the debts referred to in paragraphs 168 and 194 of the Report of the Finance Committee and in subsequent discussions on the subject of raising a loan to clear off pressing liabilities.

11. The outstandings on the 30th June, exhibited in Statement A, page 6 of the Accounts now circulated, may be thus classified:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Sums due to Municipal Establishments and Miscellaneous	7,366	14	7
2.	Sums deposited on account of work undertaken by the Municipality, for the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee, and private persons	37,968	7	8
3.	Sums due to Public Companies, Dealers, and Contractors for work done or supplies furnished	4,37,924	7	9
4.	Sums borrowed by the Commissioner on promissory notes on his own responsibility to defray current expenses	12,27,323	5	0
	Total Rupees	17,10,583	3	0

12. The outstandings under Nos. 1 and 2 require no particular remark. Those under No. 3 answer to the description given by the Committee in their proceedings of the 4th July. Most of the creditors here represented are anxious to have their claims settled; some of them are importunate; and the debts bear interest at rates varying from 5 per cent. to 9 per cent.

13. Those under No. 4 require special explanation. When the Finance Committee sent in their report on the 2nd December 1867, there were no debts of this nature. The outstandings then would have come under class 3, and answered to the description given in paragraph 168 of their report. The Commissioner appears to have first had recourse to the expedient of borrowing money directly from private parties, to defray municipal expenditure, about the middle of December 1867; and on the 31st December 1867, the debts coming under class 4 (included in the total liabilities, amounting to Rs. 20,63,401) amounted to Rs. 3,05,000 only. (It must be borne in mind that the accounts for 1867 have not yet been scrutinized and reported on by the Finance Committee, who are awaiting the report of the auditors.) Since the commencement of the present year the Commissioner has extended the practice of borrowing, commenced last December, and has thereby cleared off a considerable portion of the sums due to contractors and dealers on the 31st December, as may be seen from the reduction of debt under class No. 3., and he has also provided for current expenditure by thus supplementing the deficiencies arising from the insufficiency of the collection already referred to. The Finance Committee were not parties to this system of borrowing, which the Commissioner has adopted in his anxiety to prevent creditors proceeding against the Municipality for the recovery of money due to them, and to pay the Municipal Establishments punctually. The measures he has adopted have enabled him to effect a saving of about one lakh in the Halalcore Account alone. Had the Commissioner consulted them, they would have certainly advised him against incurring these heavy personal liabilities on behalf of the Municipality, for there is no doubt that he is himself personally liable for every debt thus incurred. The Committee would observe that the Justices knew from the report of the Finance Committee, submitted in December 1867, that the amount of outstandings at the end of 1866 was large, and that it would be much larger at the end of 1867. The causes that had led to this state of affairs were also explained in the report, and the Justices accepted the explanations given; first sanctioned an application to Government for assistance, and subsequently, on this application failing, sanctioned a loan on the recommendation of the Committee in order to place the finances on a better footing. The Commissioner was not responsible for the failure of these schemes or the consequent delay, and there was no reason why he should have sacrificed his own interests in the manner he has done. The Committee are of opinion that the Commissioner ought to be relieved of all liability on account of this loan with the least possible delay. The Justices have no right to be dependent, as it were, on the Commissioner for even temporary relief from their financial difficulties.

14. Before dealing with the question how these same financial difficulties may now be overcome, the committee will conclude their notice of the accounts which have been circulated.

15. The Police Account shows a net excess of assets over liabilities on 30th June 1868, of Rs 48,716-6-7. There would have been a loss but for the contribution of Government for 1867 having been credited to the account in 1868. It will be observed that this contribution for 1867 was not included in the profits on the Police Account on the 31st December 1867, transferred to the Municipal Fund by order of the Justices. This contribution, therefore, will be a set-off against the anticipated loss on Police referred to in the Committee's proceedings of the 4th July last.

16. The Lighting Account shows an excess of liabilities over assets on 30th June 1868 of Rs. 13,801-12-10. The cause of this has already been explained in the Committee's proceedings of the 4th July last.

17. In the Market Account the expenditure of the half-year on Establishments, including meat trains, and on interest and sinking fund due to Loan Account, has been Rs. 52,508-10-9, and the receipts from fees Rs. 54,939-4-0, which is satisfactory.

18. In the Water Works Account the income for the half-year ending 30th June 1868 is Rs. 2,37,620-10-6, and the expenditure, including the half-year's instalment to Government, Rs. 1,26,254-4-9. The debt to the Municipal Fund has been decreased by Rs. 21,666-11-4. The sum due from Government for arrears of water rates have still to be recovered, and the account will be in a more satisfactory state by the end of the year.

19. The Committee will now revert to the question of outstanding debts in continuation of paragraph 14.

The Committee estimate that the following expenses ought to be met without fail within the next six months:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Sums due to Companies, Traders, &c., and for loans as per Statement A, page 6	17,10,583	0	0
2.	To meet current expenses for the seven months ending 31st December 1868	19,00,000	0	0
	Total say 36 Lakhs.			

To meet this expenditure the Committee estimate that the following sums may be reasonably counted upon, though there may be some outstandings on the 31st December on account of rates and taxes due, and possibly some reduction on account of remissions and refunds, these will probably be conterbalanced by fresh Assessments during the year.

Available Funds.

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Rates and Taxes due on 1st July, as per statement appended to proceedings of 4th July counted on as to be recovered by 31st December 1868	25,62,866	0	0
2.	Sums immediately recoverable as per statement of Assets Municipal Fund No. 1 A. as per margin*	2,46,339	0	0
	Total Rupees	28,09,205	0	0
	Or say 28 lakhs.			

	Rs.	a.	p.
* Sundry accounts	1,65,296	13	10
New Bank of Bombay	17,216	4	8
Cash balance on 30th June	56,375	12	11
Government Promissory Notes	2,000	0	0
Commissioner of Customs	4,950	0	0
New Bank of Bombay Deposit	500	0	0
Rupees	2,46,338	15	5

22. Thus it appears that, in order to meet all claims *within the next six months*, it will be necessary to provide in addition to the sum which can be recovered from outstanding rates and taxes, a sum of about 8 lakhs of rupees, which confirms the view taken in the report of the Finance Committee paragraph 179, page 23.

23. It must be borne in mind, however, that the sums borrowed by the Commissioner will fall due at various dates between the 1st July and 31st December, and the Committee wish to give the Justices distinctly to understand that it is their opinion that unless a sum of 8 lakhs or thereabouts can be placed at the disposal of the Commissioner *at once*, or some other arrangement made for meeting the bills, the Commissioner's Promissory Notes will fall due faster than they can be met, even if the hope of recovering outstanding dues at the rate of 4 lakhs a month is realized. If the present system is to be put a stop to at once, as it ought to be, there must be no delay in providing funds in a regular manner.

24. The question is, how are these funds to be provided? Government have declined to assist the Justices, and their proposal to borow money has been declared illegal. The Committee have ascertained that the New Bank of Bombay will probably be disposed to entertain favourably a proposal to allow the Municipal Commissioner and the Controller to take a cash credit to the extent of 3 lakhs in their own names with the sanction of the Bench of Justices for 3 or 6 months, with the understanding that the arrears of Municipal rates and taxes as collected are paid into the Bank without deduction. This would give temporary relief, and it appears to the Committee that no legal or other objection can be taken to the course proposed. They trust, therefore, that the Bench will authorize the Committee to conclude an arrangement with the Bank on this basis.

25. The Committee have however explained above that such temporary assistance will not be sufficient. If their estimate is correct the net liability of the Municipal Fund on the 30th June 1868 was about 5½ lakhs, and no large reduction can be counted upon during remainder of the year.

26. They are therefore still endeavouring to devise some plan for obtaining once for all the funds necessary to clear off outstandings, and to obtain a cash balance. Any suggestion that the Justices can give with reference to this difficult question will be thankfully received. If the expenditure is regularly kept within the income, as it has been during the last six months, there need be no fear but that the Municipality will ultimately be able to place their finances on a sound footing.

Besides the statements of accounts the following memorandum has been submitted for the information of the Finance Committee, and was appended to the foregoing report:—

No. 1 & 1a. Of Income and expenditure and Assets Liabilities of the Municipal Fund up to 30th June 1868.
No. 2. Do. Elphinstone Circle do.
No. 3. Do. Police do.
No. 4. Do. Lighting do.
No. 5. Do. Market do.
No. 6. Do. Halalcore do.
No. 7. Do. Water Works do.
No. 8. Do. Drainage do.
No. 9. Statement of the amalgamated results of Assets and Liabilities of the several Funds above enumerated.
No. 10. Do. showing the net Expenditure and Income during the half-year ending 30th June 1868.
No. 11. Do. of excess of Assets and Liabilities on 30th June 1868 compared with that on 31st December 1867.
No. 12. Memorandum showing distribution and appropriation of House Rate Loan.

2. It will be seen from Statement No. 9 that the excess of Liabilities over Assets on all the Funds is Rs. 5,57,386-0-9 against Rs. 12,00,265-4-6 on 31st December 1867,—less anticipated collections not accounted for in the Statement of 1867 (Rs. 3,17,044-2-8), leaving a net deficiency on that date of Rs. 8,83,221-1-10.

3. But, on the other hand, it should be remembered that the amount invested as below is immoveable property, and shown as "Assets" in Statements Nos. 1, 3, 5, 8, is yet not available as cash.

		Rs.	a.	p.
No. 1 Workshop		1,19,595	2	1
No. 3. Girgaum Police Buildings		34,000	0	0
No. 5. New Markets on Esplanade	2,92,148 5 11			
Null Bazar Market	1,36,872 4 7			
	4,29,020 10 6			
Less—Market Loan raised	3,50,000 0 0			
		79,020	10	6
Slaughter-houses at Bandora		2,25,526	15	4
No. 8. Panwell Brick Factory		1,58,855	2	0
		6,16,997	13	11
Add—Excess of Liabilities above shown		5,57,386	0	9
Total......Rs.		11,74,383	14	8

4. The Finance Committe, however, is aware that the liability of Government to pay Vehar for Water consumed by their Establishments from 3rd November 1863 has recently been recognized by Government, and that at their last Meeting the Bench accepted the offer of Government "to pay for water used in Government Establishments at two-thirds of the annual rate for the time being in arrears from November 1863, on the understanding that two-thirds of the current year's rate be considered the maximum charge to be levied in future years."

5. This claim is now under adjustment; but I have no data which enables me to say what it will amount to on these terms. Whatever it may be, it will "be adjusted in connection with the overdue instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt," which overdue instalment, as will be seen by Statement No. 7, amounted on 30th June 1868 to Rs. 3,91,875.

6. In conclusion, I deem it necessary to note that it is quite possible some charges may yet have to be brought forward for the half-year ending 30th June last, while there are others for the 1867, adjustment of which is lying over until the return of Mr. Glover (contractor) from Europe. The whole will probably not exceed a lakh of Rupees.

W. MAIDMENT.
Controller, Municipal Accounts.

Bombay, 28th July 1868.

Table No. II. contained the following Statement showing the excess of Assets and Liabilities on 30th June 1868 compared with that on 31st December 1867:—

	Excess of Assets over Liabilities.		Excess of Liabilities over Assets.	
	On 31st December 1867.	On 30th June 1868.	On 31st December 1867.	On 30th June 1868.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Municipal Fund	....	....	2,84,729 5 2	97,305 14 3
Elphinstone Circle	....	....	....	....
Police Account	....	48,716 6 7	....	....
Lighting do.	1,311 6 0	....	....	13,801 12 10
Market do.	....	....	65,655 15 8	63,173 11 1
Hallalcore do	....	....	4,85,301 7 8	2,52,584 15 9
Total	1,311 6 0	48,716 6 7	8,35,686 12 6	4,26,866 6 11
Water Works Fund	....	....	5,86,764 12 1	4,75,391 6 4
Drainage Fund Account	2,90,874 14 1	2,96,162 5 11	....	....
Difference	2,22,186 4 1 *1,22,692 8 5	3,44,878 12 6	14,22,451 8 7	9,02,254 13 3 5,20,186 11 4

		Rs.	a.	p.	
NOTE.—The gain by increase of Assets is	Rs.	1,22,692	8	5	(See *)
The gain by reduction of Liabilities is	,,	5,20,186	11	4	(See †)
Total	Rs.	6,42,879	3	9	which is made up as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Municipal Fund	1,87,423	6	11
Police	48,716	6	7
Market	2,482	3	7
Hallalcore	2,32,716	7	11
Water Works	1,11,366	5	9
Drainage	75,287	7	10
	6,57,992	6	7
Less—Loss on Lighting Account	15,113	2	10
Total..Rs.	6,42,879	3	9

The following memorandum was given showing the Distribution and Appropriation of the Loan of Rs. 10,46,000 raised on the Security of the House rate:—

Sanctioned by the Worshipful Bench.			Appropriation.		
Rs 7,00,000 on account of Drainage			6,86,000	0	0
,, 2,70,000 ,, ,, Overbridges			2,00,000	0	0
,, 1,60,000 ,, ,, Roads			1,60,000	0	0
*,, 2,00,000 ,, ,, Markets			Nil.		
Rs. 13,30,000			Rs. 10,46,000	0	0

Expended on account of New Works, viz:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Drainage	90,094	15	11
Overbridges	1,42,600	5	2
Roads	1,06,885	8	11
Markets	45,750	12	0
Discount, Exchange, Stamp, Duty, &c., &c.	18,103	10	10
	4,03,435	4	10
Add—			
In the New Bank of Bombay	6,02,582	4	6
,, Bank of Bengal	66,000	0	0
,, ,, Madras	7,000	0	0
	10,79,017	9	4
Deduct Loan raised as above	10,46,000	0	0
Balance due to Municipal Fund	33,017	9	4

* Loan now being raised, from which the expenditure of Rs. 45,750-12-0 will be refunded.

Captain Hancock here said,—I believe, sir, we concluded the consideration of the extract of the proceedings of the Finance Committee at the last meeting, at the statement with regard to municipal loans, and the statement of liabilities, the accounts of which it was then explained were to be laid before this adjourned meeting. I am sorry that we were not able to get these statements printed and circulated among the Justices within a week as I hoped; but they were rather lengthy and the corrections of proofs for printing took some time. Consequently the accounts were not in the hands of the Justices till about Monday, I believe. However, as we have received no notice of questions with regard to the figures, I shall presume that the Justices have no particular questions to ask with regard to the figures contained in the statement attached to our proceedings of 7th August. There are, however, one or two points connected with our report of 7th August to which, before we proceed further, I should wish to call attention. The first is the statement in page 4 of the report of 7th August, para No. 13, to the effect that "the measures he (the Municipal Commissioner) has adopted have enabled him to effect a saving of about one lakh in the halalcore account alone." Now that sentence was an accidental interpolation; it ought not to have appeared in the printed proceedings at all. It is easily explained. The draft report was drawn out by myself and given to the Commissioner who entered the remark in the margin in pencil, and when the clerk copied the report for the press the pencil note appeared as a part of the para. It ought not to have been there, but I did not see the proofs and was not aware of the mistake till I saw the papers at the same time as the Justices on Monday. I have no doubt of the correctness of this sentence; but we do not wish it to appear as a statement of the committee, and so I wish you to strike it out. The next point to which I wish to call attention is the statement in the 19th para of the report of the 7th August. After stating that the sums due to companies, traders, &c., is Rs. 17,10,583, we state that to meet current expenses for the seven months ending 31st December 1868, we shall require Rs. 19,00,000. That sum is rather overstated. The fact is in making out this report, we took the figures 16,28,738 shown in the statement No. 10 as the actual expenditure for the first half of 1868, and estimated accordingly for the whole year, but in that account there are certain sums for the drainage fund account and the water works fund which appear twice over. That is one point in which we overstate the account. I presume I need not enter further into details, but may say that the Finance Committee are of opinion that instead of 19 lakhs there should have been an entry of only 16 or 16½ lakhs as required to meet current expenses for the seven months ending 31st December 1868,—this being in addition to the amount required for meeting outstanding debts and loans. You must remember this is a cash statement, not a statement of the total expenditure properly belonging to the second half of 1868; in it are included payments on account of 1867,—there is the payment of Messrs. Glover & Co., part of which is for 1867 and part for 1868. Then there is the increased cost of collection which was reported on at last meeting; and there are also certain sums put down for possible extra expenditure. On the whole, I think, our expenditure for the half year will not be much above 15 lakhs, but we may put down, say, 16 or 16½ lakhs as the probable amount which we shall require in cash to meet our bills to pay our way and to have no outstandings on the 31st December next. I now, gentlemen, proceed to the consideration of the report itself. I think that the Bench generally will acknowledge that something has been done towards economizing. Whereas the statement laid before the Bench by the Municipal Commissioner with his last annual report showed the net liabilities of the Municipality—the difference between the assets and liabilities—on the 31st December last were Rs. 6,22,529, these on the 30th June last had been reduced to Rs. 5,42,436—and I may add that a good deal of that has been devoted to paying off Government debts. I may here allude to the practice of Government when they allow grants for works or other purposes. They don't give us the money down, but they give us a credit against the old debts already incurred. Now it will be obvious to the Bench that as our difficulty is to obtain cash for payents grant in this form increase our difficulties. Thus we have for instance to find the money for the improvements to the Bellasis Road for which Government have granted Rs. 30,000; similarly we find the money for the police the supply of water, to government buildings—and though our book liability is not injuriously affected, still the funds we have to supply are so much the greater. However, as I said before, there is a reduction in the liabilities of the Municipality, which is undoubtedly a satisfactory feature. We now come to deal with our gross liabilities, and there, I am sorry to say, the accounts are not so satisfactory. Whilst on 31st December 1867 these amounted to Rs. 16,39,000 we have on 30th June Rs. 17,10,000, so that there has been a decided increase on the gross amount of outstandings, and you will observe that there is also an increase of the outstandings on other accounts. This increase is explained in our report as due to the unsatisfactory working of the system of collection during the first half of this year—the recoveries having fallen short of what they ought to have been. You are aware of the steps we have been taking to improve the collection, and I think all those Justices who have noticed what was recovered last week,—Rs. 1,22,000 I think,—will be satisfied there is a very great improvement taking place in that system. I will next touch on of the outstandings themselves. They have been reduced, and are not now so great as they were on the 30th June, as from the recoveries that have been made since the sums borrowed by the Commissioner on promissory notes on his own responsibility to meet current expenses entered in para. 11, as amounting to Rs. 12,27,323, have been reduced to about 10½ lacs—that is to say, the bills have been met to that extent—and also the sums due to public companies and contractors have been reduced and at same time the expenses of the establishment have been paid. I should have stated before that I have no doubt the whole of the outstanding dues will be recovered. It is quite possible there may be some small losses and there may be some reduction on account of remissions and refunds as stated in this report; but I have no reason to suppose these will be counterbalanced, for there will be fresh assessment made during the year and the consequence will be that the one will balance the other. At the same time there is no doubt that at present we are very much pressed for money, and the chief point which the Bench will probably wish to consider at this meeting is this system, the Municipal Commissioner has inaugurated of borrowing money on his own responsibility in order to meet the current expenses of the Municipality. Now, gentlemen, I don't wish it to be for a moment supposed that either I or the Finance Committee approve of the proceeding. I very much regret that the Municipal Commissioner did not consult us before he adopted this system. I can quite imagine that if the Municipal Commissioner had consulted a thoughtful friend on this subject before he incurred these loans, he would have received a reply somewhat in these terms—"Your motives are doubtless good; you are most anxious to relieve the Municipality temporarily from the financial difficulties with which they are surrounded, and this no doubt is all very well and all very praiseworthy. But in the first place you must remember that there is a report laid before Government and before the Justices entering fully into the state of the affairs, showing them clearly that it is necessary to take up a loan in order to meet the current expenses and provide a cash balance; and in this report a full explanation has been given of the reason why that loan has become necessary—how it was the excess was incurred in former years that rendered the liabilities of the Municipal fund so great as compared with the assets. And, now, when these matters have been so fully exhausted and explained to the Bench and the Government, the responsibility is now shared between the Bench and the Government; and supposing your creditors do take proceedings against you and obtain a decree against you in court and are able to seize on your stores or to take your steam roller, or take such steps as shall even render it necessary for the Municipality to declare itself unable any longer to pay its debts, that will devolve not on you but on Government and the Bench to whom you have explained the case; and who are in full possession of all the facts and figures concerning the Municipality. (Hear, hear.) I suppose that friend would have gone on to say that the Municipal Commissioner might have been perfectly certain that if he were to propose to the Justices that he should himself take this responsibility and should borrow money on his own personal liability, they could not have listened to the proposal for one single moment, and consequently he could not expect the Justices to approve these proceedings when they were subsequently reported, and he might be prepared to find that all his opponents would find a handle in these proceedings of which they would be only too glad to take advantage. (Hear, hear.) Under these circumstances that friend would have advised him not to pledge his own name, and would also have pointed out that by doing so he would be adopting a course that must result in very serious effects as regarded himself. To take a supposititive case,—suppose Mr. Crawford had come in for a fortune and had wished to leave India and resign his appointment. Suppose at the same time the Bench had—of course the Bench cannot do such a thing and would not think of doing, but let us suppose it—repudiated the proceedings, what would have been the effect? Why it would have been that the creditors would have been down on the Municipal Commissioner for every penny of that money. On the whole, gentlemen, I think, it will be clear to you that the Commissioner has made a grave mistake. It is certainly my opinion that he has done so, and that though he may have acted from good and disinterested motives, yet we cannot approve his proceedings. (Hear.) The next thing which we have to consider is—under the circumstances, what are we to do? It is clearly our duty to relieve the Municipal Commissioner of all responsibility hitherto, incurred on our behalf, and it is also our duty to meet those other debts outstanding to companies, dealers, contractors, and others, for work performed and for loans. With regard to these I would call attention to the fact that the sums due to public companies and contractors on 31st December amounted to about 15 lacs whereas they now stand at 4,37,924 the balance having been paid out of the money borrowed. These bills must at once be met in addition to those promissory notes of the Commissioner; and the question is, how is this to be done? Well, gentlemen, you see from the report that it is probable that the Bank of Bombay would allow the Commissioner and Controller, with the sanction of the Justices, to take a cash credit for a certain amount, and by these means we can get over our difficulties so far for a month or six weeks. But this will not last long, and it is absolutely necessary some arrangements should be made for placing at the disposal of the Commissioner sufficient money to pay off these bills as they fall due. The Finance Committee pointed out to the Bench in their report last year that it would be impossible to carry on our work properly unless we obtained six lakhs. Had we obtained that then, and recovered our collection properly, our affairs would now have been in a very different position. But as you are all aware Government declined to give us assistance, and we consequently were obliged to propose that a loan should be taken on the amount of our tobacco duties. You are aware we have since been informed by our counsel that we cannot legally take this loan, and therefore we are, there is no doubt, in a grave dilemma. We should not have been justified in taking up a loan for this purpose at all if we could not have at some time effected a saving by retrenchment of our expenditure and it is absolutely necessary, we should now see our way to paying off any sums we may have to borrow and all charges connected with them. I think however we have clearly proved to the meeting that when we said we could devote the tobacco duties to paying off a loan we have not spoken without due consideration. Our saving this half year in the Municipal fund has been Rs. 80,000, that is to say, that is the amount, including interest charges and everything else, by which we are within our income either realized or anticipated for that period. I very much regret that we cannot adopt, what appears to me, the only sensible and the only right course under the circumstances. There is no doubt that with these tobacco duties, were we not prevented by law, we should be justified in borrowing more than six lakhs. These duties which had at the beginning of the year been estimated to yield Rs. 1,25,000 a year, have exceeded that estimate and are coming in at the rate of Rs. 1,40,000 or Rs. 1,50,000. Devoting that sum entirely to pay off the loan, there is no question that we should be justified in asking very much more than six lakhs. As at is, I will undertake to say that if the Bench will devise means for getting this sum, and placing itself entirely free from the cash difficulties at the present time, there is no reason why the Municipality should not save out of its handsome income every year and pay off that loan within a short time, say, three or four years,—I cannot say how many it will be, but certainly the thing *ought* to be done in three or four years. There is one other point to which I ought to call attention before I sit down. I have already adverted to the fact that the Finance Committee was not aware of the system of borrowing which had been inaugurated by the Municipal Commissioner. Now I don't wish it to be understood from this that the committee, or I suppose there had been any deliberate withholding of facts or any inclination to do so. I really believe the Municipal Commissioner thought when taking up these loans simply what was the best thing he could do in order to pay his establishment punctually, clear off pressing debts, and prevent creditors from taking proceedings against him for debts. I think he had no thought of concealment but would just as readily have told us as not. I can see no motive he could have had for concealment; but, as I have said before, I regret he did not consult the Finance Committee, for if he had done so earlier measures might have been taken by the Bench to meet these debts. I now proceed to the resolution I am about to propose, and I trust in doing so I shall vindicate the committee from any suspicion of being inclined to back the Municipal Commissioner through thick and thin, whether he does right or does wrong. (Applause.) Gentlemen, when we think the Municipal Commissioner has acted wrongly or mistakenly we intend to say so, and I am quite sure if we did not do so that we should lose that respect which I hope we at present possess in the eyes of the Bench and the Commissioner himself. (Applause.) The resolution I have to propose is this—

That the Bench, while appreciating the motives which have led the Commissioner to borrow money for current expenses as explained in the 13th para. of the report of the Finance Committee, dated the 7th August, altogether disapproves of the course he has pursued.

The Bench regret that the Commissioner did not consult them before adopting this course; and request that he will abstain in future from incurring any personal responsibility of this kind.

The Bench recognise the necessity of taking immediate measures to place their finances on a sound basis.

To this end they approve of negotiations being made with the new Bank of Bombay, as suggested in para. 24 of the Finance Committee's Report of the 7th August, with a view of obtaining temporary relief.

They further desire the Finance Committee to devise a plan for obtaining the funds necessary to clear off all outstandings, reporting to the Justices what measures they propose to adopt at an adjourned meeting to be held on Wednesday the 26th instant.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee seconded the motion.

The Chairman—Does any one wish to speak?

Mr. Currey—I should just like to ask one question. I see on page 5 of the report of the committee, para. 19, there is rather a large sum down as the estimated current expenses up to 31st Dec. 1868, Rs. 19 lacs. May I ask the Municipal Commissioner for some explanation of that?

Mr. Crawford (the Municipal Commissioner)—I would just explain that that includes several sums that ought not to have been estimated for and payments of balances from 1867, as explained by Captain Hancock.

Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot said he had no opposition to offer to Captain Hancock's motion, but at the same time they must remember that they were taking serious liability on their shoulders. He thought it was very desirable to have something in writing from the Commissioner to put on record, giving his reasons for having raised that money without having said a word to anybody—(hear, hear,)—because he thought there had been ample opportunities for him to come at any moment, and that he ought to have come to the Bench and said, "I am hard up and have nothing to go upon." (Hear, hear.) He did not know where 8 lakhs could be got from; the 3 lakhs which the Bank of Bombay would give them, would assist them temporarily; but the usual way for a man who had ruined himself was to reduce his establishment very extensively and get rid of his debt. (Applause.) He thought there was really no good in temporising; they must look their difficulties in the face and set to work. Were there not some things which might be cheaper worked by contract, such as the Panwell brick-works and the supplying of bullocks? He thought that by the contract system some things would be done cheaper which were at present done very magnificently, much too magnificently. He did think that an explanation should be got from the Commissioner in writing in case of anything happening; and he would therefore propose that the following be added to the resolution of Captain Hancock:—

That the Commissioner be requested to report in writing to the Bench his detailed reasons for raising upwards of twelve lacs of rupees by promissory notes without the knowledge or sanction of the Justices.

Also to state from whom, and how, and when the money was favoured, and the rates of interest or discount paid or charged on them.

Also to state how, in what manner, and on what dates the monies so borrowed were credited and debited in the municipal accounts.

Dr. Collum seconded the amendment.

Captain Hancock said he would rather prefer that Mr. Arbuthnot should propose a separate resolution. (hear, hear,)—because there were one or two points in his proposed addition which he did not approve. He did not think the Commissioner would have the slighest objection to give a statement of this nature; but he certainly did not approve the part of Mr. Arbuthnot's proposal asking "from whom, when, and the rate of discount." (Hear, hear.) The Finance committee, he might state, could tell exactly who lent the money, when, and the rate of discount; but he did not think it was worth while for the Bench to put such a request in a resolution. (Applause.) He had no doubt the Commissioner would be glad to give an explanation; and if they had no objection he would add that request to the resolution.

Dr. G. Birdwood, referring to the remark of Mr. Arbuthnot that the Bench was incurring great liability, said he understood from the report and the explanation of Captain Hancock in his very able speech that they were incurring no fresh liability whatever. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Crawford.) There were sums due to public companies, dealers, and contractors, which the Bench had to pay, and these had first been paid by the Commissioner in place of the Bench; and what they had to do now was to repay the Municipal Commissioner or the party who gave the money instead of paying the contractors and others, and there was no increased liability so far as he understood Captain Hancock's explanation. There was nothing particularly objectionable in the resolution proposed by Captain Hancock, but he thought it only attempted to obtain by resolution what would be given by the Commissioner, as a matter of course, or by the Finance Committee. Mr. Arbuthnot had also spoken of reducing the establishment. He (Dr. Birdwood) thought that as far as possible that should be done, and he hoped some good might come out of the resolution of which the chairman had given notice, but he hoped there would be no attempt to reduce the expenditure by means of letting out work to contractors, as it had been already fully proved by the experience of the Municipality that the work would be better done departmentally.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee observed that if what he was about to suggest was approved, there would be no necessity for coupling the first sentence of Mr. Arbuthnot's motion with that of Captain Hancock. The meetings of the Bench were public, their proceedings were reported in the papers, and it would be saving a great deal of time and unnecessary delay if the Commissioner would at once explain matters at this meeting.

Dr. Birdwood said he might add that he believed there would not be the slightest difficulty in raising this money. (Hear, hear.) It was very excellent business for banks to do, and he thought there would be rather a competition amongst the banks.

Mr. John Connon said he did not know much about these promissory notes, as he was not the holder of any of them, and did not wish to be—(a laugh)—without meaning any reflection upon Mr. Crawford's personal or official integrity; but at the same time he was perfectly satisfied that this way of doing had been an awfully bad bargain to the Justices, whatever compulsion Mr. Crawford might have been under. He made no remark except to express sympathy with Mr. Crawford on account of his having a balance against him at his bankers, which was a very disagreeable situation to be in. But he had only learned the other day in a place where it was his part to be perfectly impartial, that seven annas a yard was charged for white-washing houses belonging to the Municipality. A native who was sitting beside him had told him that four annas would have been the proper price for the work. (Applause.) He then asked the contractor "How is it that that four annas is the proper price and you charge seven annas," when he was at once answered "I would take four annas readily if I could get my money, but I have to wait about eighteen months for it." (Applause.) He thought the chairman would concur with him when he said that these promissory notes of the Municipal Commissioner, if they were not quite legal, were open to remark; and he was not at all sure that they would bear critical investigation in a court of law. They were aware that when secretaries or managers of railway companies and such bodies gave promissory notes, the notes were not worth the paper on which they were written; and at all events, whether these notes of the Commissioner were legal or not—and he ventured to state they were not—the giving of them was a thing that ought not to be done; the Municipality ought to be above it. (Applause.) He had not had the advantage of hearing Captain Hancock's speech as he had come in somewhat late, nor did he much care to know from whom the Commissioner had got the money, though he saw no objection to their knowing, and he daresay the Commissioner, would be glad to let them know. It was all very well for Captain Hancock, who was really becoming quite an official in the Municipality, to say that any gentleman could learn at the office. That was a common—he would not say dodge—(laughter)—but the common thing for joint stock directorates and other such people—(applause)—and then when the gentleman goes to the office he usually finds his way out again without having learned anything, or at all events very little. Whatever information they wanted they ought to get, and really printing was so cheap that he thought they ought to get the information without going to the office; they might even get it at the meeting. But he thought he expressed the unanimous opinion of the gentlemen present, including the Commissioner in saying that this system of promissory notes ought to end. (Applause.)

Dr. Collum was of opinion that Mr. Crawford should give a written statement. No people spoke more of these things than the natives of Bombay, and he thought the Commissioner would not put things right with the public unless he did give a written explanation. He was perfectly satisfied that the money had been expended for the benefit of the Municipality, though he also thought it had been injudicious in Mr. Crawford to do what he had done; and he strongly advised him to place the matter in as clear a light as possible.

Major-General Tremenheere suggested that the first part of Captain Hancock's motion should be omitted. They had nothing to do with the Commissioner's motives, and they might give Mr. Crawford full credit for acting with good motives without expressing any opinion on the subject. The first part of the resolution was quite unnecessary, and the resolution would read better without it; besides in a business resolution he did not think they need introduce anything about a gentleman's motives.

The Chairman—Will General Tremenheere propose an amendment to that effect?

Major-General Tremenheere said he had only made a suggestion, but that if any gentleman would second it he would move.

Dr. Birdwood said he would have great pleasure in seconding such an amendment.

Major-General Tremenheere—Then I beg to move—"That the words bearing on the motives which actuated the Municipal Commissioner be omitted from the resolution."

Mr. Connon spoke to order and suggested that the words proposed to be left out should be specified.

Dr. Birdwood in reply said that the formal amendment would be—

"That all words in para. 1 of Captain Hancock's resolution relating to the motives of the Municipal Commissioner be omitted—the words being from "Bench" to "August."

Captain Hancock, in reply to the amendment by General Tremenheere, begged to remark that the Finance Committee, at page 4 of their report, stated that they were not parties to this system of borrowing, and that the Bench sufficiently expressed their opinion when they adopted the report.

Dr. Birdwood—Yes, but I don't say we disbelieve the motives attributed to the Municipal Commissioner in this page of the report referred to. Our amendment is founded on the report of the Committee, and therefore it is implied that we accept the explanation given by the Committee. I am quite sure none of us for one moment doubt the motives of the Municipal Commissioner were excellent. At the same time I would remark it is not business-like to refer to motives in resolutions of this sort.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee remarked that had Captain Hancock's resolution been originally put without the first paragraph he would have voted for it, but it having been, and properly too, submitted in that form, the proposal to omit it looked very much as if the Commissioner's motives were questionable. He would therefore oppose the motion.

Captain Henry quite concurred with the sentiments of Mr. Dossabhoy. He thought that the Bench should pay great attention to the recommendations of the Finance Committee. (Hear, hear.) If they passed that resolution without the first portion of it, it would be imposing a censure on the Municipal Commissioner, and though they might consider that the Act was not a very regular one, still they should give that gentleman credit for the motives that induced him to do so. (Hear, hear.) Really, he said, it was very fine for the Bench to come forward now and say the Commissioner should not have done that, though in times past they would never give him money to carry on his departments. (Laughter, and hear, hear.)

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee thought the matter just stood thus—The Bench had sanctioned the expenditure, but the money was never forthcoming, and so the Commissioner had done the best thing he could. (Hear, hear.) Therefore he thought the first paragraph of the report was quite necessary. (Hear, hear.)

The amendment proposed by General Tremenheere was then put to the meeting against the motion, but was lost.

Captain Hancock said that before Mr. Arbuthnot's resolution was formally put to the meeting he should like to make a few remarks regarding it. The first proposal was that the Commissioner be requested to report in writing to the Bench his detailed reasons for raising upwards of twelve lacs of rupees by promissory notes without the knowledge or sanction of the Justices. He thought they had now had a variety of reports; they had had reports of the Finance Committee, the Commissioner's annual report, and the various proceedings of the Finance Committee on this subject, and that therefore without any further written report from the Commissioner this matter was already quite clear. The fact was there was a necessity for this on the 31st December last, but they had not the money. He thought it was perfectly clear to the Justices why the Commissioner had borrowed this money, but at the same time he had no doubt the Commissioner himself would be able and willing to give a more full account of his proceedings at this meeting, as he thought had been suggested by one of the Justices just now. The Commissioner could tell them, he had no doubt, how the Municipality was started with a deficiency of 19 lakhs when the Act was first passed, how the town duties were cut off and no other sources of income whatever provided instead until six months afterwards, when even then income provided was the license tax which was unpopular and had not yielded so much as the town duties. He could tell them that, and could also tell them how he had spent the money, and how urgent Government and the Justices were to have the town cleaned, markets erected, drainage provided, lighting supplied, and a various multitude of works, both permanent and temporary, carried out at once, and how he tried to do this to the best of his ability with a very insufficient income. He (Captain Hancock) thought these facts had been all generally known to the Justices, that this was a matter in which they were all posted up, and that they really did not want any report. (Hear, hear). Then the amendment required a statement saying from whom, how, and when the money was borrowed, and the rates of interest at discount paid or charged on them; and also to state how, in what manner, and on what duties the monies so borrowed were credited and debited in the municipal accounts. Now he thought this would be simply printing and publishing an extract of the cash book from the 1st January last. If the Bench really thought it necessary that these cash books should be printed, then it could be done no doubt, and he wished the Justices much joy of the task they would have in getting through it. (Hear, hear, and a laugh). But he really thought they might save all this trouble and expense, for if the Justices who wished for this information would apply to the Finance Committee by letter, or would come to the office, they could see all the books—or the books were at present in the meeting, and if any gentleman wished he could see them now. The whole of these matters were entered—he had gone through them himself—and he thought it would be an unprecedented course to publish the cash book for the purpose of giving this information. Mr. Connon had suggested that he wished to put off the Justices with an official kind of reference to the books, but he would say that if that gentleman would do the Finance Committee the honour of calling at the office he would ensure him a cordial reception, and he would have the whole of the papers at his disposal. He would ask what the Committee had done since they commenced? They had given printed reports without end,—a great deal too many for some of them to read, he thought—(hear, hear, and laughter)—and which, as far as they knew, gave every single proceeding undertaken by the Commissioner. They had all these and he did not think they wanted much more. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Collum here remarked that he was himself perfectly satisfied, as he had said before, that the Municipal Commissioner had spent every farthing for the benefit of the community. He thought, however, that the native community would not be satisfied with what was done, and that therefore a written report should be asked.

Mr. Connon said he believed this was a substantive motion and that he would not be out of order were he to speak again.

The Chairman—Oh, you can talk.

Mr. Connon then continued that he would say, at the risk of incurring Captain Hancock's displeasure, that the printing of the loans might be very disagreeable to somebody, but as for himself he wished particular information on this point. There was no doubt, as he had said before, that the Municipality had been, as it was vulgarly called, paying through the nose. Now this ought not to have been. This system of bills which had been contracted and which, as the chairman had not dissented from what he said, he should now assume he was right, call illegal——

The Chairman—I expressed no opinion.

Mr. Connon—Quite so. Very well, I don't ask it, though if I wished your opinion particularly I know perhaps how I could get it. (Laughter.) But with the greatest deference, since you will not contradict me, I say this system is illegal. At all events it is expensive, and we should so consider it. For that reason, then, I should like to know what we have been borrowing, and do not ask this report merely as a matter of historical interest or curiosity. Therefore I shall vote for Mr. Arbuthnot's resolution.

Dr. Birdwood believed that the whole of the particulars asked for in this resolution would be given in the next report, which would be accompanied by the accounts audited by the official auditor, or others appointed by the Bench. The information also was accessible to any Justice who wished to ask for it that day. The objections he had to this resolution were as to its particular wording. When an examiner was determined to "pluck" a student, he knew exactly how to put the questions: and he thought there was offence in the very wording of this resolution. He did not object to the Commissioner being called on to give particulars, but still he thought these must be superfluous here and of a mere formal character. But the terms of the resolutions required and demanded him to put them in writing, and he thought one's ears felt there was the sound of offence in these words, and that it would not be becoming in the Bench to pass the resolution, in its present wording at least. (Hear, hear.) It seemed to him as if they were dictated by this spirit—"I may not be able to examine you in this matter, that may be beyond me, but by Jove, I'll pluck you." (Hear, hear, and applause.")

Mr. R. Knight, of the *Times of India*, who had been sitting at the table till this time, here rose and said—It seems, sir, to me——

Mr. J. Taylor interrupting—You are not a Justice.

The Clerk here consulted the Chairman and despatched a messenger for a list of the Justices.

Mr. Knight was about to proceed, when,

The Chairman said—You cannot talk, sir, till we have decided whether you are a Justice. We are certain that your name is not on the list, and therefore you cannot proceed at present.

Mr. Currey thought, with reference to the resolution put forward by Mr. Arbuthnot, that the principal point was as to the rate of interest paid by the Municipal Commissioner, and suggested that if the report of the Commissioner should be confined to that point, the rest of the resolution would then be harmless, and he thought that if the Commissioner made the explanation now in the shape of a speech instead of being at the trouble of preparing a long written report for examination, that would be sufficient for the case. The speech would be reported—in fact the other day he saw extracts from some of the speeches at the Bench quoted in the native papers, and he had no doubt the report of this meeting would spread far and wide in that way—(a laugh)—and no doubt be highly satisfactory. (A laugh).

Mr. Taylor did not see any use for this additional resolution, but wondered why the Bench did not approve the report of the committee and thank the gentlemen who had taken the trouble in the matter. The Municipal Commissioner was as well aware as any of them that he had committed an error of judgment and which the Bench had recognized; and they ought now to condone that and adopt the report and resolutions of Captain Hancock without any difficulty. He hoped Mr. Arbuthnot would after reflection, withdraw his motion, for they could gain nothing by it, and it would be a pity that there should be anything more about the matter.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee was of opinion that the information asked for from the Commissioner, owing to this extraordinary state of things, was highly necessary, and that it also was desirable that they should have a written report from the Commissioner, in order that the Bench might be in a position carefully to take it into consideration. The Commissioner might give an oral explanation at that meeting, but it might not be carefully considered; then, though the European gentlemen might be able to understand it, several of the native members would not, and to several the explanation might not be very audible; and it was not to be expected that in such an important subject, without having an opportunity leisurely to consider this weighty matter, the Bench would be in a position to form an independent judgment. It was an extraordinary measure, for the Commissioner had taken on himself to raise a large sum of money from the bazaar without authority from the Bench. That in itself called for a studied explanation, and he therefore thought the Commissioner should get time to write it out, so that it might be carefully weighed and considered. Therefore he saw nothing wrong in this resolution of Mr. Arbuthnot's that the Commissioner should report to the Bench his detailed reason for raising 12 lakhs in the bazaar without the knowledge of the Bench. As to the second sentence—"Also to state from whom, and how, and when the money was borrowed, and the rates of interest or discount paid or charged on them." That would give an insight perhaps as to how the funds had been raised and the financial matters of the Municipality have been managed. With regard to the objection that had been urged against the last clause in this resolution—that was "how, in what manner, and on what dates the monies so borrowed were credited and debited in the Municipal accounts"—he thought these details might as well be omitted; perhaps Mr. Arbuthnot would have no objection to strike out the last clause,—and with that exception he approved the resolution and would be glad to see it passed. It was an important matter, and these details were necessary and called for. There had been a great deal of talk in the native community—as had been mentioned at this meeting of the Bench,—to the effect that Mr. Crawford managed the municipal matters in any way he liked, and there were strong complaints made by the native community; but perhaps when this written report was laid before the public they would be in a position to say whether these reports were just, unjust, and how far they were well founded.

Mr. Narayen Wassodewjee, as a member of the Finance Committee, reminded the Bench that when that committee presented their report last year, they distinctly told the Bench that it was necessary to obtain a cash balance for six lakhs so as to restore the condition of the Municipality funds to a sound basis. That recommendation was to a certain extent ignored because the Bench never took any steps whatever to hand over a cash credit. The Municipal Commissioner therefore had no other resource but to obtain money from the bazaar on his own personal responsibility, simply to avoid a public scandal; he believed that if that course had not been adopted some of the property belonging to the Municipality would have been attached, and the Justices would then have been placed in a very awkward position. With these facts before them he thought it would be an undignified proceeding on the part of the Bench to hamper the Municipal Commissioner with inquiries of the nature proposed in Mr. Arbuthnot's resolution. (Applause.)

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee gave credit to Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee for his public spirit, but thought it was entirely out of place on the present occasion. If his friend had not been long absent from Bombay he would not have spoken in the way he had done. That gentleman had characterised Mr. Crawford's proceedings as extraordinary, and required solemn consideration and grave deliberation. For his own part he did not see anything extraordinary in the matter. It had been plain as A B C to the Bench. Mr. Crawford had repeatedly explained his position to the Bench, and at one time they had resolved to go up to Government for a loan. They did not get that however, and therefore Mr. Crawford was obliged to do what he had done on his own responsibility. The Finance Committee, on knowing this, had carefully looked into the matter. Everything was found to be right, except the principle, and on the latter point they had given their opinion plainly and expressed their disapproval. Now what more was wanted? If no faith was to be placed in the Finance Committee the sooner they resigned their seats the better. He was quite sure that Mr. Crawford would be able and would be very willing to give the explanation in whatever way the Justices demanded it. In doing so he would have to enter upon the history of his municipal administration for the last three years, and would again tell them what he had repeatedly told them at Budget meetings, and when his annual reports were submitted, as well as on other occasions. There was Mr. Ardesir Framjee Moos, a zealous, painstaking, and careful auditor. He was quite sure that gentleman must have noticed the thing himself, and would be able, if need be, to enlighten the Bench. With these observations he must say that he would vote against Mr. Arbuthnot's motion.

Mr. Balla Mungesh Wagle thought that Mr. Crawford should be allowed some time to give his reasons in answer to the censure which had been passed upon him.

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell was of opinion that it would be wasting time to ask Mr. Crawford his reasons for doing what he had done: they all knew the reason well enough. (Laughter.) He (Mr. Maxwell) did not for a moment defend the borrowing of money from the bazaar without the sanction of the Bench; but as to asking Mr. Crawford his reasons for doing so was simply absurd.

The Chairman here intimated that he had sent to the Clerk of the Peace to see whether Mr. Knight's name appeared on the list of Justices, and he was told his name did not appear. He was therefore afraid that Mr. Knight would require to abstain from speaking.

Mr. Crawford then said—Gentlemen, I have to thank several of you for the very kind way of speaking of me at a time when certainly I come before you in a position which, perhaps, it is a little difficult to defend; but as to the interests which impelled me to take this course I shall leave you to judge presently. Before giving a verbal explanation, which I have no doubt will be thoroughly satisfactory to every one present, I want to say that I object to the wording of this resolution for the identical reason which Dr. Birdwood expressed. I say, gentlemen, and I hope you will excuse me for saying, but on one previous occasion, and I have to apologise to the Bench for it, I was inadvertently led by an unexpected attack into making the Bench the arena for a private quarrel. I have to apologise to the Bench for that and to say that it shall never occur again after to-day, whatever the provocation, though no doubt there will be provocation; but I say that this resolution, coming from the quarter it does, worded as it is, means this: "we will have another opportunity some few weeks hence of attacking you on this subject." That is what I am afraid it means, coming from the quarter it does come from; though I do not include Dr. Collum, as I am a friend of his family, and greatly indebted to several members of it; and I have no doubt that Dr. Collum's motives are thoroughly honest and good. (Applause). I have been indebted to Dr. Collum on more than one occasion for very friendly advice, and I disclaim any intention of applying any of these remarks to him. What is the object, may I ask, of this demand for a written explanation. The object, I have no doubt, is to cause personal annoyance in this matter which has now been disposed of in a way which I think is highly creditable to the Finance Committee and the Bench. The Bench had an opportunity of censuring me in a matter in which I have overstepped my responsibility; the Bench has done so; but my motives apparently have not been questioned by anybody, and I will now give my explanation. But what is the object of this required written explanation? The whole of the report of this day's meeting will appear in print and everything will also appear on the records the Bench. I am prepared now to give the Bench my reasons for doing what I did, and will explain from the beginning to the end, and will at the same time review the history of the Municipality since I took charge, which review may be beneficial for some members of the Bench. I shall repeat to you, as I have repeated over and over again, that in the administration of the Municipality from the day I took charge till the present time I have been placed in a most humiliating position, which I have had to bear for these three years and a half; and in view of that I think the Bench will agree with me that, however rash I may have been, I certainly was, I may say, driven to adopt the course which I did adopt. But what has been my fault? Let us look to that. For what has this money which I have borrowed on my own personal responsibility from the bazaar, it is said, but in point of fact from the leading banks in Bombay, and occasionally from some of the leading gentlemen, including Justices of the Peace,—for what has this money been borrowed and expended? Has it been expended on work which the Bench has not sanctioned, or on which the Bench had not previously authorised the money to be expended? No; every farthing of that money has been expended in directions for which I have the written authority of the Bench for expending the money. I have the written authority of the Bench for expending the money, but what were the means the Bench gave me to obtain that money? None whatever! Sooner than allow the Municipality to fall into disrepute and discredit, I allowed myself, intentionally and deliberately, to become responsible in my personal property for a large sum of money; and, however rash or wrong I may have been in exceeding my responsibility I have nothing to be ashamed for—(applause)—in saving the credit of the Bench. I daresay, gentlemen, there are few men who would take this responsibility, that I know. I myself belong to a service in which it has been a custom, perhaps it is a fault, that whenever there was any need for it, we have taken the very fullest responsibility upon ourselves for the welfare of the public or the Government we serve. I shall always take that responsibility, though never in in this way again—(hear, hear)—most certainly not. I think I have had enough of that. (Applause.) But I congratulate myself, and congratulate the Bench more than I can express, that the course which I have adopted, unprecedented and unusually rash though it may have been as regards myself, has at length brought the Bench, after three-and-a-half-years, to a true sense of its position, and to resolve to extricate me from a position in which I ought never to have been placed. I say this, gentlemen, that whatever I have done, my fault is this—I have simply sacrificed (as I must express it) my own interests to save the credit of the Municipality. I have done it, I admit, in an unusual and irregular manner; but I have done it, and I have no doubt that I

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could have continued for any time in the same way and could ultimately have rescued the Bench from the difficulties they are now in; but I myself precipitated this discussion with the view of the Municipality being relieved from the intolerable inconvenience which this hand to mouth system has occasioned in years past. There is one other point before I proceed to review the past, and I thank Dr. Collum for putting it as he did. He said that for my own sake, I think, or for my own reputation——

Dr. Collum—I said I quite believed that every farthing of that money had been appropriated for municipal purposes, but that, fearing there might be any misunderstanding in the native community, I only desired for your own sake you would put it in writing. I heard a conversation from a gentleman here which I did not like to hear as a friend of yours.

Mr. Crawford—Dr. Collum meant very kindly by that; I feel that he did; but for three years-and-a-half past, and for a considerable time before that, I was placed in a very strange position; and I think it is unnecessary to care one straw what may occasionally be said in the bazaar or the club. If I do my duty properly I do not care what anybody, or half a dozen, fifty, or a hundred people in the town say; I do not care one bit. I am conscious I am doing my best and sacrificing myself for the town, and I do not think it is at all necessary for my position with reference to Bombay society in general, and the native community in particular, that I should make any written statement at all. I think the statement I now make will be fully received with greater satisfaction by every member of the Bench. Of European gentlemen, I will not speak, because it is unnecessary that I should do so. A gentleman like myself, mixing amongst both European and natives, has his enemies, public or private, and I suppose I have my enemies to say things in reference to my official acts; but am I on every occasion on this account to furnish a written explanation. Why, I won't consider that kind of thing for a moment. People are perfectly welcome to say whatever they like. As long as I do my duty thoroughly, I do not require to care for comment; and when I go beyond I shall receive a censure, such as I have just received, and I hope I shall always take it in the right spirit. (Hear, hear). One thing has not been much touched upon, but it will perhaps be as well for me to allude to it; it has been once or twice mentioned, but I do not think anything like concealment has been imputed to me. It has been insinuated, but I think it has failed altogether. I have to say that the idea of concealment never entered into my head. The fact that these large pecuniary transactions were going on with the leading banks in Bombay is alone sufficient to show that no concealment was thought of. I simply laugh that idea to scorn. I say it was never seriously imputed to me, and I simply point to the last paragraph of the Finance Committee's proceedings on 4th July. In that I was very specific, and say—"Nothing can be more miserable and undignified than the state of affairs which compels us to pursue, at so great a cost, the system justly condemned in para. 168 of the Finance Committee's report. But until the loan recently sanctioned by the Bench is obtained, we have no remedy. On the other hand, we have pressing and regularly recurring payments to make, and must find funds; and on the other hand, the provisions of the Acts, which leave us to recover from occupiers, tie our hands, and prevent our using for our payments the money due to us." Now, after that, can there be any question as to what the money was borrowed for? It is plain that it was borrowed to be expended on works authorised by the Bench. And now let us see how we started this Municipality, and work our way to the present time from February 1865, when the Act was passed by the Legislative Council, in which Council there were several Justices of the Peace, and one of them was father of the Act. For months the Council did everything it could to ascertain, with what accuracy they did not care, so long as they got something like an idea, the state of municipal finances. They were informed by the then Municipal Commissioners that they were unable to give any approximate information. That appears in the proceedings of the Legislative Council. After some time the Commissioners forwarded the budget for the year to Government, in which they showed in black and white an estimated deficiency of 19 lakhs of rupees. Now, gentlemen, I must say I think it was a very great hardship and exceedingly unfair to the man who was becoming Commissioner afterwards that these astounding facts were never enquired into by anybody in any way. I do not say whose duty it was, but I must say I think those members of the Bench who oppose me for extravagance and so forth, and who were then on the Bench, would have done the public very good service if they had insisted upon what I asked for—namely, a Finance Committee—to ascertain the position of the Municipality, whether it was in a state of insolvency or not. When I took charge I found that there was no information to be got regarding any subject from anybody. My very first act was to bring these facts to the notice of the Bench at a general meeting. I said—"Now look here, what am I to do? I have no money." There was then a long and rather desultory discussion, at the end of which I was told to go on as well as I could in the meantime. Well, matters went on, and then I had to submit my first budget. There was a very stormy meeting when that budget was presented. In that budget report I asked for a Finance Committee. I said "Let me have a Finance Committee. It will become thoroughly *au fait* as to the finances, and it is but right that the Bench should know what their finances are. So let me have a Finance Committee such as they have in Calcutta." No notice whatever was taken of that recommendation; nothing was done. I very soon saw, what has been made more clear to me now, that it was inevitable that I should become the scapegoat of all this previous mismanagement, I may call it, and confusion. I saw there was no use in saying anything, but that I should just fight my way through, and steadily bringing forward these matters, work on as well as I could. Well, matters went on again and I continued as scapegoat. The first budget was submitted only a few weeks after I took charge, and I then saw that we could do nothing unless we had a cash balance. I then asked for a standing committee. We had got an Act, and the standing committee, which was appointed, considered and advised the Bench in 1866 to modify the Act, and instead to raise a cash balance of four lakhs of rupees. The Bench, however, negatived that, and I was again thrown on my back. All this time it has been expected of me and of those under me that we should carry on all kinds of work, and incur all kinds of expense in the improvement of the town, for the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants. The money was voted, but the means of getting the money has never been given to me up to the present day. We had gone from bad to worse till my friend General Tremenheere was good enough to propose a reference to a commission. I hailed that resolution with the greatest pleasure, and seconded it. I then began to see my way out of the difficulty, but I fancied it would be a long time before we could get out of it. The Commission sat for a long time, gave a most patient, careful investigation, and then came the old burden of the song "we must have a cash balance." The Bench then recognised the necessity of a cash balance, and sanctioned an application to Government for six lakhs, and I am sure there is not one here who did not anticipate that Government would supply us with that money. There is no reason, except State reasons with which I am unacquainted, why they should not have assisted us, as Calcutta would have been assisted. Meantime, as has been pointed out by the Finance Committee, the large outstanding debts of the Municipality for works, tradesman, and so on, amounted to about 13 lakhs. Our offices were never free from duns, and our unfortunate labourers were left unpaid for months, and crowded round the Municipality office; and there were often strikes amongst them. The very people employed in collecting our taxes were not paid. The Bench then recognised the necessity for the 6 lakhs, and the whole of the rates and taxes for 1868 were immediatly to become due about 12 lakhs of rupees. On the other hand there were all these people to be paid, and it seemed to me that I should be certainly incurring great responsibility but greatly saving the credit of the Bench—which was at this time, mind you in the market for a loan—if I borrowed some money on my responsibility;—if instead of allowing the Bench to be indebted to contractors, sweepers, and coolies I should transfer the debt to myself, and especially as every one of these items which appeared in the statement of miscellaneous outstandings were all debts sanctioned by the Bench, and for all the items I can produce the written sanction of the Bench. We then went on for two or three months; and had Government given us the 6 lakhs, and had we learned earlier in the year that it was impossible for us to borrow on the tobacco duties, there would have been no difficulty at all. All these bills would have been wiped off or met from our large income. I had already brought the unsatisfactory working of the system of recovery to the notice of the Finance Committee, who had determined to authorise me to take extraordinary measures for getting the money in. So we went on up to the present time, and so we must have gone on had I not acted as I have done; and I believe there is not a bit of our paper held at this moment by anybody except a few of the leading banks in Bombay. And these banks would be only too glad to do this business, as they have been doing, at the current market rates. And why was this money borrowed? Because the money recoveries were small, and by adopting the new system I was enabled to reduce the expenditure in various directions. One simple item, which any Justice can satisfy himself of it if he chooses, is that of the halalcores. I pointed out to Dr. Hewlett the necessity for economy, and he said he would readily agree to reduce the pay considerably, and save a lakh or a lakh and a half of rupees; but that he would only do so and take that responsibility if the men were paid punctually every month. So again in the workshops, where the men were constantly striking, the cry was "pay the men punctually and we will reduce the expenditure." The consequence was that I adopted those measures, thinking that by incurring heavy responsibility myself I should save the Municipality a very great amount of money and also satisfy the creditors; and I am satisfied that the course I have adopted has saved the Municipality a large amount. It has saved in the halalcore department alone a lakh and a half, and in every other department more or less has been saved. And I venture to say that the cost or rates for works undertaken by us and charged in our accounts for the past six months will contrast favourably with that of any public company in Bombay. This would not have been the case had I not taken upon myself this very serious responsibility. I cannot say now that I regret having taken this responsibility. I regret it so far because it has laid me open to the censure of the Bench. I regret it for that; but in the true interests of the Bench I do not regret it, for I am very sure the Municipality has benefitted materially and has not suffered by the course I have adopted. As to the future—perhaps it is a little out of order to speak of that, but as this is a general explanation it might be allowed—we can get the 6 or 7 lakhs of rupees which the Finance Committee have been urging us to borrow I anticipate without any difficulty whatever. We shall have very large collections, and I have no doubt measures will be devised by the Finance Committee which will help us in our temporary difficulties. In the meantime the fact remains that we have for three years and a half stood in want of a cash balance, which must be provided sooner or later, and I hope the Bench will take measures to provide it without the least possible delay. As regards my own part in it, I hope I have satisfied the Bench that the object I had in giving these notes was to save the credit of the Municipality. I have no fault to find with myself whatever. As to where this money was raised there is no concealment; the money has been raised in almost all instances from the leading banks in Bombay, though I do not think the banks would care to have their names mentioned. However, their names are entered in the books.

Dr. Collum—It would not be fair to state their names.

Mr. Crawford—The charge was never above the current rates, and some might have been taken from large native firms. The dates also are obtainable from the cash book as well as the dates at which they become due. I think I have practically answered—(hear, hear)—what was required by this resolution. Of course if the Bench rule by resolution that I shall put the explanation in writing I shall be very happy to acquiesce. But I certainly object to its being asked for; in the first place on account of its being unnecessary, and in the second place because the inevitable result of it must be to harass and annoy me for a long time. Whatever censure was required has already been passed upon me, and I say the meaning of this resolution is simply to keep a running and open sore—(Mr. Arbuthnot—"Not at all.")—and I hope you will not inflict that penalty upon me. (Applause.)

Mr. Arbuthnot said he must totally deny what the Municipal Commissioner had said about keeping open a running sore. He might assure them he had no wish to see running sores of any kind; but he thought there was at present a curious state of affairs. The Commissioner had commenced financing from January up to the present time; and during that time he thought Mr. Crawford might have informed the Finance Committee or the Bench something about it.

Mr. Crawford begged to state that he entirely denied that there was the least attempt at concealment. He believed the matter had been known and generally talked of throughout Bombay; and he would resent any attempt to impute an attempted concealment in the strongest possible terms.

Mr. Arbuthnot said the matter had never been brought to his notice officially, and he had never heard of it till he had been told there were some bills out, and he had not the slightest idea what these were till he received this statement of the Finance Committee. What he had proposed would he thought be both for the benefit of the Commissioner and of the Justices, who were to a certain extent responsible with the Commissioner—the having something on record in case of anything turning up hereafter about these loans. The statement which he wished the Commissioner to make was simply a short report which could be embodied in the minutes, and which would satisfy everybody that everything is all right. He would just say a few words upon the general question. The Commissioner had taken charge on 1st July 1864, and he (Mr. Arbuthnot) fully admitted that Mr. Crawford had taken charge of a most horrible state of affairs, and that he must have been in a very difficult position then. But to his mind a prudent man would have argued thus—"The Municipality has always been in debt. My first object is to bring the expenditure within the receipts, and to create a cash balance, which can only be done by internal economy and increased taxation. This being done and my bank credit good, I shall be able to carry on works. The current revenue is the only thing to spend upon current expenses." He thought the Municipality was at present in very serious embarrassment. They had 25 lakhs to get in, which he hoped they would get; but as he was told at last meeting that there were 8 lakhs standing, he must conclude that they would not get all this. Let them say they would get 20 lakhs, and the 2½ lakhs, there would still remain 13 lakhs to come in; and where that was to come from, he did not know. It would be a serious matter for the Finance Committee, and he thought they must reduce the establishment or do something else to get money to pay off their debts. Mr. Arbuthnot then again proposed his amendment, remarking that if the Commissioner was displeased with any terms made use of he might alter it.

The Chairman read over the amendment, and Mr. Arbuthnot requested that the words "in the bazaar" should be omitted.

The amendment and Captain Hancock's motion were then put to the meeting, when the motion was carried by a large majority.

Mr. James Taylor said it was a great injustice to the Finance Committee that when motions like these were put before the Bench it would seem that some of the Justices had not read the reports of the committee. All that Mr. Arbuthnot had spoken about has been quite fully stated in the reports of the Finance Committee, and had these reports been read the Justices might have been spared an hour and half's talk that afternoon. Hear, hear.)

The Chairman—We are much obliged to you, Mr. Taylor, for your reminder; but I believe you were out of order in speaking. (Laughter.)

CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Clerk read a letter from Mr. Hamilton Maxwell intimating that, as the meetings of the Finance Committee are invariably held on Monday at 11 A.M., and as he could not attend these meetings on that day, he had the honour to resign his appointment as a member of committee.

The Chairman—I move "That Mr. Maxwell's letter be recorded."

Mr. Currey—I move "That the chairman be an *ex-officio* member of the Finance Committee."

Dr. Birdwood—I beg to second that, and to propose "That Mr. C. Currey be appointed a member of the Finance Committee."

Mr. James Taylor seconded the motion.

Mr. Balla Mungesh Wagle moved that "Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee be appointed a member of the Finance Committee."

Mr. Nowrojee explained that he could not at present undertake the duties.

Mr. Currey said he was afraid he had not time at his disposal to go so fully into the business of the Finance Committee as he could wish, and he would therefore respectfully ask to be allowed to decline accepting the office.

Dr. Birdwood asked Mr. Currey to be good enough to withdraw his objection, remarking that Mr. Currey was particularly qualified to give assistance.

Mr. Currey said another reason for his declining was that questions sometimes arose between his railway and the Municipality, and it would be better that he should be independent.

Mr. Crawford said questions of greater moment were coming on, and he hoped Mr. Currey would not disappoint them by refusing to join the committee, since he was so specially qualified to give advice on several points which would soon be coming on for discussion.

Mr. Connon said he did not think Mr. Currey had any right to withdraw, and that they should just vote. (Laughter.)

The meeting then unanimously elected the Chairman and Mr. Currey members of the Finance Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The next business on the programme was a letter from Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, C.S., dated 24th June 1868, giving notice of his intention to propose at the next meeting of the Justices that the following statements in connection with the municipal revenues be printed and circulated to the Justices within one month from the date of the meeting:—Current revenue cash balance on the 1st of January 1868; receipts and expenditure for January, February, March, April, May, and June, 1868; current revenue cash balance on the 1st of July 1868; amount of collected balances for 1865, 1866, and 1867; statement of all debts due by the Municipality to the railway companies, contractors, and others, with the rates of interest being paid on the same. Information regarding the market loan, drainage loan, construction of roads loan, and information regarding any other loans that might have been contracted.

Mr. Arbuthnot requested to be allowed to withdraw his letter, the information having been supplied, and the Bench agreed that the request should be allowed.

Captain Hancock—There is a motion in connection with the proceedings of the Finance Committee which I had forgot. It is with reference to the Rs. 50,000 lying in the Bank of Bombay in the credit to the Municipal fund; and which the Bank offers to hand over to the Municipality on its undertaking to hold them harmless. I beg to propose—

"That the sum of Rs 52,000 and upwards, standing in the name of the late G. Hancock in the books of the old Bank of Bombay, be credited to the municipal fund on the loans proposed."

Mr. Connon—I beg leave to second that motion, and to say that we will take any amount more which the Bank will give us. (Laughter.)

The motion was agreed to.

The Clerk then read the following letter:—

"Bombay, 3rd July 1868.

"SIR,—I have the honour to give notice that at the next meeting of the Bench of Justices it is my intention to request to be informed on the following subjects:—

1st—What amount has been subscribed towards the new Municipal Loan of the 4th April 1868 secured by the House Rate.

2nd—How much has been subscribed bearing interest at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and in England respectively, and the percentage at which the loan has been taken up at these several places.

3rd—Whether a Sinking Fund, or the nucleus of one, has been formed, in accordance with the terms of Act II. of 1865, paragraph 257, by setting aside one-twentieth part of the sums borrowed to be invested in Government Securities; and, if so, who are trustees for the lenders, and in whose name or names have the Government securities been purchased.

4th.—Whether it is the intention of the Commissioner to publish weekly in the *Government Gazette* a return showing the amount of taxes collected from various sources under their respective heads on account of the Municipality.

Such a return would appear to me to afford most desirable information.—Yours, &c. W. COLLUM."

Dr. Collum said the Commissioner had already published most of the information required by him. The only point which remained was the sinking fund. He hoped they would not omit to bring that subject forward when the new Act was being drawn up, because it would greatly improve their position and borrowing power, if they wished to borrow. He thought the rates at which the Municipality had lately borrowed were extremely satisfactory, and compared well with those given by Russia and other European powers, which were paying 15 or 20 per cent. which was much more than this Municipality; and the tax-payers in Bombay ought therefore to be very well satisfied and should see that the interest was regularly paid. The other paragraphs were all right, and he had only to suggest to Mr. Maidment with regard to the third that he should state the amount of the taxes and balances; and he thought if that had been done there would have been fewer inquiries and a check to all the idle rumours about and to persons sending in for necessary returns. He did not think the details were necessary, but they would show the entire amount collected.

Mr. Maidment replied he intended to do so after this month (August).

Mr. Crawford suggested that the statement should be published every month in the *Government Gazette*.

Mr. Collum thought that would be quite sufficient.

The following resolution was then agreed to:—

"That Dr Collum's letter be recorded, the Municipal Commissioner undertaking to publish monthly in the *Government Gazette* a note showing the amount of taxes collected from various sources under their respective heads on account of the Municipality."

Mr. Crawford mentioned that the statement for July was now on the table. He had to thank Dr. Collum for his suggestions under these heads, especially on that one in which he had suggested that Government should become a part custodian of the Bombay security. Five or six times he had suggested that and pointed out the necessity, for suppose he had had occasion to require all the securities of the drainage fund that would have been impossible, for these had gradually been used for other purposes. Such a state of matters could not have resulted had Government had the custody of the securities.

Dr. Collum replied that he had brought this matter forward, owing to letters from various parts of the country, by parties wishing to invest.

Mr. Taylor remarked that he thought the publication of the statement was a good practice. It had been commenced more than a year ago, but it had been carried on for only a short time—he did not know why.

Mr. Crawford replied that the reason was it had become too expensive.

The Chairman said the only remaining business for the ordinary meeting was the consideration of five petitions, and he would suggest the adjournment of this meeting, so that the business of the special meeting might be taken up. (Hear, hear.)

The meeting then adjourned till Wednesday 26th instant.

The Bench then resolved itself into a special general meeting to grant leave of absence as from the 14th day of July 1868 for six months to Dr. T. G. Hewlett, Executive Officer of Health, Bombay Municipality; and to consider the salary to be given to Surgeon J. Lumsdaine, who has been appointed by Government to act during his absence.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"That agreeable to the proviso to section 19 of Act 2 of 1865 the Commissioner should take the instructions of Government as to the absentee allowances to be drawn by Dr Hewlett as Consulting Health Officer on leave.

"That Dr. Hewlett, Executive Health Officer, be allowed six months' leave on medical certificate from the date of departure, and that he receive such absentee allowance as, added to any salary which he may receive from Government, will make his aggregate absentee allowance Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

"That Dr. Lumsdaine, having been appointed by Government to act as Consulting Health Officer, be also appointed to act as Executive Health Officer during the absence of Dr. Hewlett, on the understanding that no charge be thereby entailed on the Municipality beyond the amount already sanctioned by the Bench for the Health Officer, viz., 2,000 per mensem."

Dr. Collum had written to the Clerk to the Justices intimating that he would request the Municipal Commissioner to explain what he considered the legitimate duties of the Consulting Officer of Health appointed by the Governor in Council under para. 15 of Act II. of 1865, for the City of Bombay, and that, should the Commissioner's explanation prove unsatisfactory, he would propose that—"It was opposed to the interests of the Municipality that the Consulting Officer of Health should any longer be charged with the executive duties, but that an Executive Sanitary Officer should be allotted to superintend the cleansing of the Town." A long and somewhat animated discussion took place on the question whether it was necessary to have a scientific man like Dr. Hewlett to act as Executive Officer of Health. Several gentlemen seemed to think that it was only necessary to have a scientific man as Consulting Officer of Health and that an unscientific practical man like Mr. Brunton could well perform the duties of Executive Officer. Several Justices thought it was unfair to bring up for discussion a proposal by which it was virtually intended to abolish Dr. Hewlett's office while that gentleman was absent in England. Mr. Crawford requested the Bench to delay the consideration of this subject till Dr. Hewlett's return, saying that the proper time to discuss such proposition was when the new Act came on for consideration; he might also say he knew that Mr. Brunton, knowing the responsibility of the office would not accept it. He asked them not to alter for the present the organisation of Dr. Hewlett's office; by doing so they would be taking upon themselves a responsibility which he could not share, as he could predict with some confidence, from information he had received, that cholera would break out in Bombay in October next.

A full report of the proceedings of the special meeting will appear to-morrow.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
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20	30	7	4	15	3	8	20	34	0	8	17	0	4
30	35	10	8	17	13	4	30	39	14	0	19	15	0
40	44	12	0	22	6	0	40	47	15	4	23	15	8
50	59	8	0	29	12	0	50	61	14	0	30	15	0
60	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	42	4	0	60	83	10	8	43	5	4

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Bombay, June, 1868.

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Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	...at 1s. 11 1/8d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	...at 1s. 11 1/16d.	"
3 do.	...at 1s. 11d.	"
2 do.	...at 1s. 10 15/16d.	"
1 do.	...at 1s. 10 7/8d.	"
On demand	...at 1s. 10 13/16d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	...at 1s. 10 3/4d.	"
Circular Notes	...1s. 10½d.	"

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 23rd July 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.
HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE
BRANCHES IN INDIA.
CALCUTTA............ BOMBAY............
MADRAS............ KURRACHEE ...
AGRA .... LAHORE............

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the current rates:—

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £10 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.
Bombay, 24th July 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	1s. 11 1/8d.	per Rupee
" 4 do.	......1s. 11	"
" 3 do.	......1s. 10 15/16d.	"
" 2 do.	......1s. 10 7/8d.	"
" 1 do.	......1s. 10 13/16d.	"
On demand	......1s. 10 3/4d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s. 10 11/16d.	"
On Ireland do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. perannum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
12 months.. .. .. .. 6 per cent.
6 do. .. .. 5 "
3 do. ... . 3 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 24th July 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 1s. 11 1/8d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 10 15/16d.	"
3 do.	at 1s. 10⅞d.	"
2 do.	at 1s. 10 13/16d.	"
1 do.	at 1s. 10 3/4d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 10 5/8d.	"

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 25th July, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100
RESERVE FUND ....£ 32,200.
HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. SAWER Esq.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negotiates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" " 6 " " 5 "
" " 12 " " 6 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, SHERRY, in one, two, or three dozen cases. Price Rs. 24 per doz. Apply to
J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
1 Bruce Lane, Bombay.

FOR SALE,
SCOTCH WHISKEY, from the celebrated Glenmorangie Distillery (15 over-proof). Price Rs. 28 per dozen.
BRANDY, Leon DeBussy, first quality, Rs. 23 per doz.
second do. " 18 do.
SODAWATER MACHINE, by Hayward, Tyler, & Co.
LEMONADE BOTTLES.
Apply to G. B. GLADDING, Marine Street.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well-known WINES.

Fine Pale Sherry, in 3 doz. cases, quarts,	Rs. 27	per doz
Do. do. in 3 do. do.	" 29	do.
Superior Port, in 3 and 2 doz. cases, do.	" 27	do.
Do. do. in 2 " pints.	" 14	do.
Old Tom................	" 24	do.
Whiskey................	" 15	do.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 25th June 1868.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, just arrived per Ships "LADY MACDONALD," "MARATHON" and "CITY OF NANKIN"—

Best Jules Mumm & Co.'s Champagne Qts. per doz.	Rs.	34 0
" " " " " Pts.	"	17 0
" Guinness's Stout in Quarts	"	5 8
" " "	"	3 8
" Dinner Sherry Wine, per doz. pints......	"	18 0
" Old Tom Gin by Crabbie & Co. in Qts.	"	15 0
" " " Pts.	"	8 0
" Jamaica Rum " Qts.	"	18 0
" Ginger Wine	"	15 0

Apply to MR. DHUNJEEBHOY, at Jewanjee Eduljee's Sons, No. 1, Meadow Street.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s WINES, &c.
D. S. K. & Co. are advertising a remarkably choice series of SHERRIES.

Red Seal, Pale, dry, very good	Rs. 21	per doz.
Yellow Seal, Pale, very fine...........	" 24	"
White Capsule, Pale, dry, very fine...	" 28	"
Vino de Pasto..............................	" 30	"

CLARET.
Excellent Breakfast Medoc. Price very moderate.
Chateau Lafitte. From a well-known Bordeaux house.
CHAMPAGNE.
Jules Mumm & Co.'s *Crown Brand*, finest quality; shipped under express agreement.
BRANDIES.
D. S. KEMP & Co.'s own brand. Labels registered.
D. S. K. & Co.'s No. 1............ Rs. 38 per doz.
Do. " 2............ " 25 "

These Brandies are the results of negociation with one of the first Cognac distillers for regular supplies of his finest products. Lovers of the Spirit will perceive at once that they are not artificially sweetened, but that age and original fine quality are the causes of their present exquisite flavour and bouquet.
Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, approved IRON NIGHT SOIL RECEPTACLES.

These Receptacles are highly recommended for closets having no connected drain or sewer to carry off the stagnant water. PRICE RUPEES THIRTY EACH complete, and delivered to any address in the city. Estimates for fitting the above, erecting closets, &c., &c., made out on the shortest notice. Apply to
M. McINERNY,
30, Dadur Road, Bombay. General Contractor.

FOR SALE, on Board Ship "DENMARK," from Liverpool—

2,670	Tons Brymbo Steam Coal.
250	Tierces I. M. Beef.
150	Barrels Irish Pork.
20	" Oatmeal.
30	" Split Peas.
13	Casks Vinegar.
4 50	Cases } Fortified Lime Juice.
20	Boxes Soap.
12	Casks, 6 lbs. tins, Boiled Beef.
12	" 6 " Soup and Bouilli.
3	" 2 " Assorted Soups.
6	" 2 " Meats.
50	½ Cwt. Tins Preserved Potatoes.
285	Bags 1st Navy Bread in Tanks.
75	Barrels 1st Cabin Bread.
300	" Kiln-dried Flour.
50	Firkins Butter.
265	Cheese in Tins.
99	Hams in Canvas.
100	Barrels bottled Beer.
25	" " Porter.
2	Casks 2 lbs. Vegetables.
2	½ Cwt. Tins Compressed Vegetables.
1	Cask assorted Pickles in Bottles.
4	Casks Pickles and Vinegar.
1	Cask, 6 dozens, White Pepper.
1	" 12 dozens Mustard.
1	" Preserved Carrots and Onions.
50	Cases Fortified Lime Juice.
12	Quarter Casks Rum.
200	Cases Sherry Wine.
200	" Martell's Brandy.
40	" Champagne.
40	Boxes Cavendish Tobacco.
30	Bread Tanks complete.
20	?-inch Patent Pump Leathers.
10	V. I. Rubber Valves.
9	" " Rings for Covers.
12	Cwt of Wrought Spikes.
8	" Cut Nails.
6	Casks White Zinc Paint.
6	" Brunswick Green Paint.
4	" Black Paint.
20	Barrels Stockholm Tar.
20	" " Pitch.
9	" Raw Linseed Oil.
6	" Boiled " do.
2	" Spirits Turpentine.
12	" Engine Oil.
2	" Engine Tallow.
6	Bales Coloured Engine Waste.
7	Barrels Bright Varnish.
10	Casks Black Varnish.
116	Coils Cordage, 2 to 8 inch.
10	" 2 Yarn Spunyarn.
5	" 3 " "
5	" Fine Spunyarn.
5	" Assorted Amberline.
5	" Marline.
5	" Houseline.
80	Bundles, ½ cwt. each, Brown Oakum.
200	Bolts extra R N. Canvas, Nos. 1 to 5.
285	" Navy Boiled " 1 to 5.
20	" Tarpauling, 30 in.
50	dozens Fine Seaming Twine.
20	" " Roping "

Apply to OWEN & OKELL, 40 Meadow Street,
Agents for Owners of Ship "Denmark."

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

The property of an Officer.

A first-rate breach-loading double-barrelled Rifle, in a mahogany case with spare leather cover, by Manton & Co.

Also,

6 Small nearly new single Horse Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front.

JUST UNPACKED,

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for single and double harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for single harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.

A few sets of very best Buggy and Dog Cart and Gig Harness, stitched patent leather parts, stitched white ornaments on winkers and saddles, round brown reins covered mountings, wearing parts and tip plated on German Silver.

Also,

A few sets of plated mounted ditto, without covered Buckles.

And also,

A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators with highly furnished linings, folding heads, aprons with double springs, painted in different colours, and some of them are with imitation cane-body, and expressly made to order for India. To be had on the Esplanade, or at the Auction Room of the undersigned on the Meadow Street, below Jaffer Sullaman.

Just Landed,

A new and neat light single Horse Miniature Landau, with Lamps, by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

Also a property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new English-built small Miniature Landau by W. Carr, Manchester.

Also,

A second-hand English-built Buggy, by McNaught and Smith, price Rs. 325.

Also,

The Property of an Officer.

A quite new Hog Skin Saddle and Bridle, with spare two bridles, &c., by Peat, of London, in a case.

Also,

A new English-built Dennett with Lamps.

A Do do. very small Pony Curricle, with spare Shaft for making a Dog Cart at pleasure.

A new and light English-built door Shigram, with Lamps and Shaft, by McNaught and Smith.

Also,

A nearly new English-built four-seated light Open Carriage with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.

4 Ditto Ditto Malvern Dog Carts, with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage, with Lamps and Poles.

A nearly new light Mail Phaeton, with moveable hind seat to make a Waggonnette at pleasure, by Moss, Builder, 98, Euston Road.

A nearly new Cab Buggy, on C. Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

Also,

2 full size Miniature Broughams by Edwin Kesterton, Long Acre.

1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole, and Shafts, by Jones, of Southampton.

1 Ditto very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.

3 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton with moveable Driving-box.

And also,

A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton by Silk and Sons.

One Ditto high-wheeled Waggonnette with moveable Hood.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 7th August, 1868.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE, one Sample 9-Horse Power PORTABLE and one Sample 6-horse power VERTICAL STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE, complete.
TIMMIS, WORMALD, & Co.
Opposite Custom House.

FOR SALE.—CODE FOR THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by BHOLANAUTH SEN, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 1½.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummun Street Bombay.

FOR SALE, on board the Ship "ANNA SHARP"—
4 Pitch Pine Spars.
1 Gig, 22 feet long.
2 Pairs Boat Davits.
1 Pair of Side Lamps.
Apply to the undersigned at HORMUSJEE and JAMSETJEE, Dubash.
R. S. EVANS, Master.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, a handsome English-built Park Phaeton, with removable Coach-box, painted dark blue, and lined to match, by ROBERT NASH, Aberdeen, (well adapted to be driven by Ladies). A double set of (brown leather) English-made Pony Harness, on plated mounting with double round Driving Rein, &c., &c.

FOR THIS SEASON.—FRESH VEGETABLE, FLOWER, and FRUIT SEEDS, &c., &c., just imported by the Overland Mail.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public of the arrival of his annual supply of fresh Vegetable, Flower, and Frui Seeds, each packet of the two first containing 24 useful varieties and of the Fruit 12 varieties. The whole have been car fully selected by an experienced Agent with reference to their suitability to the Indian climate, and can be confidently recommended.

The following can be had loose by weight:—

White and Red Drumhead Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Radish, Turnip, Celery, Parsley, &c. French Beans and Peas may be had alone with the above packet.

H. R. B. also desires to call particular attention to the Powders below-named, which are unrivalled:—

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—This Powder, while perfectly enoxious to animal life, is unrivalled in the total destruction of Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and every variety of insect For Dogs, the Powder well rubbed into their coats will immediately destroy all Fleas,—a great desideratum both to Sportsmen and to Ladies; while for domestic purposes it is even more invaluable, especially for use in bed-rooms or store closets, as no Bug could live near the influence of this never failing destroyer; and to Moths it is equally destructive. In greenhouses its use is very efficacious in destroying the small Green Fly, so prejudicial to the health of plants: for this purpose some powder should be sprinkled on some red-hot wood or coal. For Beetles it is undeniably the best destroyer known, as a very small quantity sprinkled in places they most frequent will be fatal to them.

WORM POWDER FOR DOGS.—This is strongly recommended as a safe and effectual remedy for the speedy destruction and removal of the above, and innumerable assurances having been received of its valuable nature, both as a specific and alternative. It renders the coat fine and glossy, and is most useful for the preservation of the animal's general health.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES IN CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CEYLON, AND CHINA.
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Revenue—nearly £1,000 per diem.

Indian New Business progressing at the rate of upwards of £20,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL McCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.
Town Hall, Hours; 10 to 11 A. M
Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
Agents— " EWART, LATHAM & Co.
City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD.)
Bankers—THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.
" THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
Secretary—D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Esq.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Polices or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or Monthly

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

Age.	CIVIL. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	MILITARY. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Age.
20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Age.	CIVIL. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	MILITARY. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.
Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay,

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE AND LIFE—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)
TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.
Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M. D. Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M. D., London; F. S. Stedman, M. D., Bombay

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

Holloway's Pills.—These excellently purifying and restorative Pupils have been honoured by the patronage of all classes for more than a quarter of a century. In this uncertain climate a few of Holloway's Pills taken occasionally, at bed time, will prevent or dispel many tormenting attacks of hoarseness, sore throat, diptheria, quinsey, and other throat affect ons generally very rife in winter. This medicine has been favoured with a preference beyond all other medicines in asthmatical and dropsical diseases, for whose cure its virtues are unrivalled; when its anti-spasmodic, diuretic, and tonic virtues cannot be too highly appreciated. As a digestive Pill, one of Holloway's, taken before dinner, will insure much comfort to the dyspeptic, gradually restore the stomach's digestive powers, and grant relief to much misery.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W.G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.
KINLOCH & ALLAN.
Bombay, 4th June 1868.

SALES BY AUCTION.

G. B. GLADDING.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 P.M., G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, in Hummum Street, the Business, Good-will, 2 first-class Billiard Tables, Soda Water Machine, Soda Water Fountain, Stock, Furniture, &c., complete, of the "London Refreshment Rooms." Particulars may be had on application to the Manager.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One No. 1 Sodawater Machine by Hayward Tyler & Co.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—A small Bungalow, in a healthy locality, within 3 minutes' walk of a Railway Station. Rent Rs. 100 per month.
G. B. GLADDING.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
WEEKLY SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 12 o'clock noon, at their Auction Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the premises of the late Bombay Bank, the undermentioned Goods, viz.:—

50 Cases Sparkling Hock.
On account of Abba Fuckeera.
A F—208.408—40 Cases White Oil Tumblers.
30 do. Coloured do.
58 do. Cut Water Glasses.
4 do. Wine Coolers.
52 do. Cut Wine Glasses of different sizes.
4 do. Glass Coolers.
3 do. Finger Cups.
5 do. Chimneys.
5 do. Liquor Glasses.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—

30 Bales Grey Shirtings.
10 " " Madapollams.
7 " " Jaconets.
10 " " T. Cloth.
4 " " Drill.
A quantity of Black Ink in small stone Bottles.
A few sets Ousley's Travels in Persia.
1 Breach-loading Revolver, by Tranter, with 500 Cartridges.
1 Meerschaum Pipe.
23 Very handsome Gas Lamps.
On account of the underwriter—
P—F & C—C—P H & 2 Cases 40 dozens ½ lb. Tins Essence of Beef, damaged by Saltwater.
On account of first purchaser Othoveje Vallejo—
138 Pieces Sound Grey Shirtings, 39 in. 8½ lbs. ex J P—M—55-59—5 Bales.

SALE OF THE SHIP "ASIA."

On WEDNESDAY first, the 19th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Marine Street, the fine ship "Asia," with her Masts, Yards, Sails, Rigging, &c., complete, as she now rides in the Harbour of Bombay. This magnificent vessel has just been released from the service of Government in which she was employed in connection with Abyssinian Expedition. Before entering thereon, about 8 months ago, she was completely equipped with new Masts and Yards, where the least defects were observable in her former ones, was entirely fitted with new Rigging, Suits of Sails, New Boats, &c., to render it in every way up to the high standard required. She is about 1,200 tons burthen, was yellow metalled last year with 20 oz. Sheathing and is in all respects prepared for a start for any part of the world. Would suit well for the Timber Trade.

N. B.—Complete Inventory of all appertaining to the vessel and all other particular may be learnt on application to the undersigned.
Bombay, 14th August, 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T. Cloths, Madapollams, Jaconets, &c.

A few lots of Books and other Sundries.

AT 1 P.M.

A handsome Grey Horse, goes in Harness.
Any Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST IRON.

On MONDAY next, the 17th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Apollo Press, Colaba.
Few Tons of Cast Iron.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 24th August instant, at 3 P.M., put up for sale at the Auction Rooms of the Mortgagor Hajee Jan Mahomed Abdool Latiff, and by order of the Mortgagee Ookerda Damjee and Purshotum Ramjee under and by virtue of power of sale vested in them by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 15th December 1866, the undermentioned property, and against which property an order of sale has been made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in suit No. 1,752 of 1866, subject to the right thereto, of the said Ookerda Damjee and Purshotum Ramjee, under the said Indenture of Mortgage:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements, or stables thereon, erected and built in Coombarwadda Street in the Island of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the 2nd Coomberwadda Road, on the west by the 1st Coomberwadda Road, on the north by the Chawl of Shamoodeen Moree, and on the south by the house of Hajee Mahomed Hajee Abdool Currim, and which premises contain by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-two square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 639 and 640, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 30, 90.

For conditions of sale and further particulars apply to Pestonjee Dinshaw, Mortgagee's Solicitor.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction, on the Premises, by order of Government the undermentioned property, viz.:—

All that oart or piece or parcel of land or ground called or known by the name of Motey Gunrey Oart, together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow and premises standing thereon, and the Cocoanut and other Trees growing thereon, situate on the Girgaum Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and sixty-nine feet in length on the south side thereof, five hundred and seventy-five feet in length on the north side thereof, one hundred and fifty feet in breadth on the west side thereof, and fifty feet and three inches in breadth on the east side thereof, being equal to three thousand one hundred and eleven square yards, in the whole be the same more or less; and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the Girgaum Road aforesaid, on the west by the Oart of Nawomjee Ally Rogay and the European Burial Ground, on the north by the Oart or ground of Shreecrustna Wassoodewjee, and on the south by the Oart of Luxumonjee Hurrichunderjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 103 and now under No. 102, and stand in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 45.

The sale will be subject to conditions which will be then read, and copies of which may be obtained on application to the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MALABAR HILL, AND AT CAMMATEEPOORA STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Kessowjee Jadowjee, Maleo Assoo, and Ruttonsee Runsee, the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Jaisingbhoy Huttising, the Mortgagor, the following valuable landed properties, viz:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow, out-houses, stables and premises, and now called or known as Elphinstone Lodge, situate at Malabar Hill, on the west side of Malabar Point Road (Varjeevundass Madowdass and Narotumdass Madowdass are Fazendars), containing by measurement 6,152 7-9th square yards, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 572, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 91, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road leading from the Malabar Point to Breach Candy, on or towards the west by other premises belonging to the said Jaisingbhoy Huttising, on or towards the north by the boundary wall of a compound, and now or late in the occupation of Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq., and on or towards the south by other ground belonging to the said Varjeevundass Madowdass and Narotumdass Madowdass.

LOT No. 2.

On the same day.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow, out-houses, stables, and premises, called or known as Farrington Lodge, situate at Malabar Hill, on the western side of Malabar Point Road, (Varjeevundass Madowdass and Narotumdass Madowdass are the Fazendars), containing by admeasurement 8,499 4-9th square yards, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 572, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 90, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road leading from the Malabar Point to Breach Candy, on or towards the west by the Bungalow and premises of the said Jaisingbhoy, on or towards the north by the boundary wall of a Bungalow and Compound lately in the occupation of Cursetjee Furdoonjee, and on or towards the south by other ground belonging to the said Varjeevundass Madowdass and Narotumdass Madowdass.

ALSO.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, all those several pieces or parcels of ground now forming one piece or parcel of land or Foras Freehold ground or garden with the Bungalows, dwelling-houses, and stables standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of the Second Cammateepoora Street, otherwise called Cursetjee Sooklajee Road, which said Bungalow and dwelling houses are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 19, 20, and 21, and which said pieces or parcels of land or ground are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 496, 497, 498, 499, 503, and 509, containing by admeasurement 1,936 square yards, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by Cursetjee Sooklajee Road, on or towards the west by the property of Varjeevundass Madowdass, on or towards the north by the water passage and the property of Hyderally Moola Adomjee, and on or towards the south by the Road over Main Drain.
Bombay, 14th August, 1868. BENNETT & Co.

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